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DR. E C WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.
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Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermatorrhea and Impotency,
SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, GLEET,
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken
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THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY and NERVE TONIC
CURES WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY Nervous and Physical Debility, Loss of Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Virile Power, Drains, PROSTATITIS,
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LANDOPPER & SON

Morning Oregonian.

VOL 25 NO. 7822

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BUSINESS SPECIALS

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THE NEW OFFERING THE LARGEST LINE of Carriages and Buggies ever offered in this market, [illegible] the above [illegible] superior Eastern work.

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MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum

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How few understand what a perfect fit is! That painful period of "breaking in" is deemed essential to every new outfit. This is positively unnecessary. The scientific principles applied to the numerous shapes and sizes of "the Hanan" shoe insures perfect fit, and their flexibility absolute freedom from the tortures of "breaking in," as they are easy and comfortable from the first day. Sold everywhere. Ask your shoe dealer for them.
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Swift's Specific has cured my cancer, which was very bad. I am now in fine health, never better. Have gained 35 pounds since I began taking Swift's Specific.
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EATEN FOR MANY YEARS.—A servant has been afflicted for many years with a cancer on her nose, which resisted all sorts of treatment. She was cured entirely with Swift's Specific.
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M F CRUMLEY, M. D., Oglethorpe, Ga.

I have seen remarkable results from the use of Swift's Specific in cancer. It has cured several cases under my own eyes.
REV J H CAMPBELL, Columbus, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable, and seems to cure cancers by forcing out the impurities from the blood. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Agents, Portland, Or

Hunyadi Janos. THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER. Janos
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES
"SPEEDY, SURE & GENTLE."
Prof. Roberts, F R C P, London
The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
NONE GENUINE BUT WITH THE BLUE LABEL.
FOR SALE BY
TAYLOR, YOUNG & Co
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FOR
Man and Beast.
Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year

LAND PLASTER
—AT—
EVERDING & FARRELL'S.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY
D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby, writes: "I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a felon. The [illegible] became inflamed to a degree unbearable and swelled to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article."

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The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Is the only Purely Life Co. in the west!
The only company which has, in recent years, printed [illegible] Dividends for the information of the public.
THE NORTHWESTERN has done this for thirty years.
[illegible] & REED, Gen'l Agts, 9 Stark st., Portland.

THE EAST.

Reported Consummation of the O. R. & N Lease.

CONFLICTING WHEAT ESTIMATES

Senator Sherman's Silver Views Criticised—Talmage Declares in Favor of Cremation—Railroad Conferences at Denver—Etc

SHAD FOR OREGON

CHICAGO, June 3.—One of the cars of the United States fish commission passed through Chicago last night on its way to Portland, Oregon. The car was in charge of Commissioner Moore, who said: "This is one of, if not the most important shipments ever made by the fish commission. Shad has been successfully introduced at San Francisco and in the Sacramento river, but we never yet have tried to introduce them into Oregon, and that is where this load goes. I have altogether about half a million shad in the car and I think we shall be able to make the long journey successfully. I intend to try to make the Pacific coast give us something in turn, and will endeavor to bring back with me some Pacific coast clams, which I will take to Woods Holl station in Massachusetts and put them under care of Professor Baird." In talking of the general work done by the fish commission Mr Moore said the effort to introduce some of the best kinds of English fish into American waters had been so far successful with the turbot and sole, which had been put at Sandy Hook. They had bred and part of the progeny been caught. Scotch trout had also done well. Herring have been very successful, but the flavor of the fish caught on this side seemed to have somewhat deteriorated. Perhaps the most profitable of all imported fish is the German carp, which is doing well in every state in the union and will soon be very plentiful in the markets. California trout have been introduced throughout Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. In the Great lakes the commission had put down about fifty million white fish.

ODLUM'S FATAL LEAP

NEW YORK, June —The coroner's jury to-day listened to testimony in regard to [illegible] Odlum's fatal jump from Brooklyn bridge. Among the witnesses examined were Captain Paul Boynton and Coolidge H. Herbert, an intimate friend of the deceased. Both declared that efforts had been made to dissuade Odlum from attempting the feat, but that he was determined to make the jump. His object, they said, was to make a reputation which would enable him to obtain engagements and give exhibitions during the summer, at seaside resorts. Captain Boynton said that there certainly were no inducements held out to deceased by any parties in this city. Some parties in Philadelphia, who were much interested in the undertaking, might have done so. Just previous to the night Odlum attempted the feat he was in constant telegraphic communication with men in Philadelphia, and a party of men came on to see the jump. On hearing of its fatal termination they returned home immediately, so that their connection with the affair would not be made public. The jury announced, by its verdict, that Odlum "died from injuries caused by jumping from the bridge, of his own free will."

THE CHINESE QUESTION

NEW YORK, June 3.—The *Evening Post*, in an editorial, says: "The commissioners appointed by the governor general of Canada, to thoroughly investigate the Chinese problem, find that Chinese labor has been efficient in promoting the rapid development of the country. The commissioners recommend a system of moderate restriction." The editorial goes on to state: "The question is one of violent interest to the people of British Columbia, as Chinamen have been pouring into that province of late years in large numbers. In the capital, Victoria, there are now about 3000 of these immigrants to 10,000 of other inhabitants. The number of Chinese in the whole province is estimated as high as 18,000, while the entire population, by the census of four years ago, was not quite 50,000. There is a strong demand for some legislation upon this subject by the Dominion parliament at the present session. If it follows the lines of the commission's suggestions Canada's disposition of the question will shine by contrast with the savage policy adopted by this country."

PROMINENT VISITORS FROM THE SOUTH

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Pacific Mail steamship Acapulco, which left Aspinwall the 25th ult., arrived here this morning, with a full passenger list, the first battalion of United States marines returning from special duty on the isthmus of Panama, general court martial prisoners from vessels of the north Atlantic squadron stationed at Aspinwall, and members of the Nicaragua canal survey. Prominent among the passengers are Dr. Raphael Zaldivar, ex-president of San Salvador, who is en route to Europe for pleasure. It was rumored among the passengers on the steamer that one of the objects of the mission of Senor Holguin, Colombian minister of finance, who was a passenger, is to ascertain the sentiment of the United States as to the acquisition of the isthmus of Panama as a neutral state, its separation from the Colombian union being a question now much discussed in that country, which sadly needs repairs to its depleted finances. The project, which is most heartily advocated upon the isthmus itself, is now, it is said, finding favor at the capitol.

THE BARTHOLDI STATUE AND PEDESTAL

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Work on the Bartholdi pedestal at Bedloe's island is progressing rapidly, as many workmen being employed as there is room for. The pedestal will be finished by the latter part of July. The statue is expected on June 12. The steamer Isere, on which it is being transported, will be received in the lower bay by one or more United States men of war, and by members of the chamber of commerce and pedestal committee. The Isere will be saluted with twenty-one guns by all the forts as she passes them, and when she anchors off Bedloe's island, Fort Columbia, the war vessel stationed there and the battery on the island will continue the salute. The officers of the Isere will be received at the pedestal with songs by the French choral society. Then they will visit the city, and be welcomed by the mayor and board of aldermen. With singular infelicity, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo has been selected for the banquet to the French officers.

REPORTED CONSUMMATION OF THE LEASE

NEW YORK, June 3.—It is said that minor points of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company lease to the Northern and Union Pacific Companies has been agreed upon, and the papers have been signed. It is understood the lessees are to take all the outside debts of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and allow that company not more than $1,000,000 in bonds, to cancel its outstanding liabilities, except mortgage bonds and scrip certificates, the terms of the lease to be 5 per cent. for three years, and 6 per cent thereafter on the Oregon Railway and navigation stock.

The report that President Smith of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company is to be succeeded by Mr Brayton Ives, member of the stock exchange, is denied by friends of Mr Smith, who claim Mr Smith is already in possession of proxies sufficient to insure his re-election.

CONFLICTING WHEAT ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—The *Times* says: "It now seems very clear that the wheat crop of 1885 will fall at least 125,000,000 bushels below the crop of 1884, and it may fall far below the average crop for the last five years, which was 461,000,000 bushels. Cable reports this morning indicate a shortage in every European country, yet the price of wheat here has been falling steadily for several days." The *Commercial Bulletin* and the *Tribune* reach different conclusions. The latter says: "Indications point generally to a large yield in Europe. Dispatches on Sunday indicated a change of weather, particularly in Great Britain, and it was regarded as highly favorable to growing crops. The demand from abroad proves less rather than greater than the demand last year. The supply available in this country will be so much more, and will exceed probable demands for consumption and export."

THE "TIMES" ON THE SILVER QUESTION

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—Referring to Senator Sherman's remarks on silver, and San Francisco newspaper comments thereon, the *Times* says: "They do not permit us to infer that he is much further on the way to a true solution of the vexed problem than he has been for several years. The radical defect in his last plan is that it is rigid. It would gradually, circumstances favoring, substitute for the present 85 cent dollar a dollar worth, for the time being, 100 cents, but it would make no provision for changes in the market value of silver likely to occur in the future, as they have occurred in the past. What the country needs is one standard coin—a gold dollar of 25.8 grains and certificates representing silver at its market value, whatever it may be. Silver would then be as it ought to be, strictly a commodity, of which the purchase and sale would be facilitated by always redeemable certificates."

A MISSOURIAN'S EXPLANATION

NEW YORK, June —[Special.]—A charge has been made and published that [illegible] of Sedalia, Missouri, who is an applicant for the position of post office inspector at St. Louis, in answer to a request to go to Arlington on Decoration day, replied that he would go merely for the purpose of throwing filth upon every Yankee grave in the cemetery. [illegible], who was in the Union army, in explanation says that what he did say in reply to a request to go over to Arlington on Decoration day was: "I might as well go over and throw filth on the graves for all the good it will do." The idea he meant to convey was that decoration of the graves accomplished no practical result, and that the cost of the same could be better employed in aiding needy families of dead soldiers.

A MINING SWINDLE CASE

CHICAGO, June 3.—In 1880 William Whalen, from Nevada, claiming to own six gold mines in that state, interested A. M. Billings of this city in them, who agreed to purchase them for $500,000, advancing such sums as were needed from time to time for their development. The contract provided that when the mine had once been developed a stock company should be formed, Whalen to own one-third of the stock. Billings advanced $[illegible], after which he sent an expert to Nevada, who pronounced Whalen a fraud. Billings began suit to recover money advanced, but Whalen began suit to recover the remaining portion of the $500,000. The circuit court decided in favor of Billings and gave him judgment for $[illegible].

THE WARD CASE

NEW YORK, June 3.—The indictment of Ferdinand Ward charges that a bag carried away contained $1,500,000 worth of bonds and securities. Witnesses before the grand jury were Cashier Fish, Assistant Cashier Dabold and Paying Teller Fish, all of the Marine bank. It is understood that the reason for the delay in having Ward indicted was that the district attorney had not been able to get a copy of Mr Fish's testimony on the latter's trial in the United States court. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained by the district attorney this afternoon, from the court of oyer and terminer, requiring the production of Ward in court to-morrow morning.

A RESERVOIR GIVES WAY

DENVER, May 3.—*Tribune-Republican's* Longmont special: At noon to-day, Beaver Park reservoir, in south St. Vrain canyon, burst, causing great damage to the surrounding country. A torrent estimated at 120 feet high rushed down the canyon, carrying away bridges, houses, barns and everything which obstructed its way, flooding the adjacent country. So far as learned no lives were lost, but the damage to crops and meadows along the lowlands is very great. The reservoir was an immense affair, covering many acres. It supplied water for the Highland ditch, which traverses a large section of country adjacent to the mountains.

THE IRONWORKERS' STRIKE

PITTSBURG, June 3.—There is but little change in the aspect of the ironworkers' strike to-day. The strikers appear indifferent and await results, and the manufacturers are taking advantage of the shut-down either to repair machinery or take stock. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Secretary Weeks reported that no more manufacturers had signed the scale. No interest is manifested in the nailers' scale. The nailers say they do not at present expect any signatures to their scale, as the manufacturers agreed on a two months' shut down at their last meeting, and the closing of the mills has therefore no significance.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—At the session of the international typographical union, which opened here yesterday, it was reported that there had been organized during the year seventy-eight unions, and five charters had been returned. The total number of unions is now 174, and the total membership 18,000. Among propositions submitted was one from the committee on standard of type, advocating that composition be measured by one thousand letters instead of one thousand ems.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION

NEW YORK, June 3.—Dr. Douglas remained all night at General Grant's house. He was called once during the night to attend the general, who, while he slept nearly the usual time, passed a restless night. He was not feeling exceedingly bright when he awoke, but improved as the day progressed. "I don't believe father will drive any more," said Colonel Grant this morning. "His experience lately while driving has not been good and he thinks he will not go out in the park any more."

TALMAGE FAVORS CREMATION

BROOKLYN, June 3.—[Special.]—Talmage comes out in favor of cremation. He finds argument for it in the words, "Dust to dust, ashes to ashes." He says: "We have always been going on the principle of 'dust to dust'—inhumation. Now comes in the other part—'ashes to ashes'—that is incineration. Did you ever see that point before? I never did. I really think that resurrection is easier after incineration than after inhumation."

WHEAT CROP DAMAGED

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 3.—Reports are coming in that the Hessian fly is causing great damage in wheat fields, and is doing more damage than the cold weather last winter. In Saline county, where the wheat never before has failed, entire fields have been plowed up and millet has been sown.

TOPEKA, Ks., June 3.—The secretary of the state board of agriculture has not yet given out his report as to the status of the wheat crop. From private sources it is learned that the Hessian fly and chinch bugs are making sad havoc, and it is not believed now that the state will harvest over 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels of that crop.

HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

SARATOGA, June 3.—The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Congregational home missionary association is in session here. The annual report showed: Total assets, $162,133; total liabilities, $165,103. Rev Julius Seelye, of Amherst, Massachusetts, was chosen president.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The dry goods market is without change in any respect, and the quiet usual to the season predominates. For summer specialties in printed goods and also from small selections of heavy woolens there is a fair trade, but otherwise the market is dull.

ASSIGNMENT MADE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The Shackamaxon bank, which closed its doors a few days ago, to-day made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

RAILROAD NOTES

A CORRECTION

BOSTON, June 3.—A dispatch yesterday stated that the decision in the Union Pacific's case in the court of claims was subjected to an expert, to report as to the amount due, and that the expert's report makes the company liable for $850,000, in addition to $900,000 already paid. This was shown to the company's officials in Boston and they say there is no foundation for the statement about the expert's report. When the estimate was made up by the commissioner of railroads the company, in order not to be in default, paid it, under protest, the amount being $917,000, and took an appeal, which it is expected will be heard by the court of claims at the October term. Until then no one can have any knowledge as to the amount that will be justly due, and there is good reason to believe that the commissioner's estimate will be greatly reduced.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS AT DENVER

DENVER, June —The Transcontinental and Pacific coast associations held a joint session this afternoon, at which several minor matters were discussed and adjusted. It is understood that a consolidation of the two associations was suggested, but the matter met with little favor, and was tabled.

The joint classification committee of the western traffic association also held a meeting, but it was not of general importance. The meeting will probably continue through the remainder of the week.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

A Remarkably Large Crowd Views the Derby.

THE BAY COLT MELTON WINS

Colliery Disaster in England—Germany's Dispute with the Sultan of Zanzibar—The Attack on Carthagena—Foreign Notes

THE DERBY RACE

LONDON, June 3.—The greatest event on the English sporting calendar, the race for the Derby stakes, was run to-day at Epsom Downs. The weather was brilliant and attendance enormous. The winner of the race was Lord Hastings' bay colt Melton. He was the favorite in the betting and was ridden by the famous jockey Fred Archer. [illegible] colt Paradox was second and Mr [illegible]'s bay colt Royal Hampton third. [illegible] in the betting was [illegible] Royal Hampton.

Just before the race [illegible] to 1 was offered against Melton and freely taken, [illegible] to 1 against Paradox, 5 to 1 against Xaintrailles, 6 to 1 against Crafton, 11 to 1 against Royal Hampton, 12 to 1 against Kingwood, and 14 to 1 against the field, consisting of Clonore, Luminary, Red Ruin, Sheraton, Esterling and Lynette Colt.

The prince and princess of Wales and all their sons and daughters went to Epsom by special train to witness the race. Senator Payne of Ohio was among those present.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The message announcing the Derby winner was transmitted from London to New York this morning direct by the United States Cable Company to the associated press in three seconds, about the quickest time yet made between the two cities.

PARTICULARS OF THE RACE

A good start was secured. Sheraton was first away and was closely attended by Xaintrailles and Royal Hampton. After 100 yards running, Royal Hampton took a clear lead, followed by Sheraton, Crafton, Red Ruin, Xaintrailles, Luminary and Kingwood, all of whom were clear of Esterling, Clonore, Melton and Lynette Colt, the latter being last.

Passing the mile post Royal Hampton was still in the front place. Sheraton was half a length behind him, with Red Ruin, Crafton and Luminary next, and Paradox at their heads. Esterling headed the remainder of the runners, of whom Kingwood and Melton were close up.

At the top of the hill Royal Hampton again took the clear, and was followed in the order named, by Red Ruin, Luminary, Crafton, Xaintrailles, Paradox and Melton.

Rounding Tattenham corner, Sheraton and Red Ruin joined Royal Hampton. The lot, however, were passed in entering the straight by Xaintrailles. Royal Hampton fell away beaten, leaving Paradox on the lower ground, ahead of Melton, the pair having the race entirely to themselves. At every stride Melton drew nearer to Paradox and finally passed him, winning a most exciting race. Xaintrailles finished fourth, Crafton fifth, Sheraton sixth, Red Ruin seventh, Luminary eighth, Esterling last.

The attendance was unprecedented. Besides the prince and princess of Wales and family, the dukes of Edinburg and Cambridge and other royal personages were present. They were warmly greeted on their arrival at the train.

Jockey Archer, after his victory, was the recipient of an ovation.

A TERRIBLE COLLIERY DISASTER.

LONDON, June 3.—Dispatches received this afternoon from Durham say a fire broke out in the Philadelphia colliery, situated near that city, at noon to-day. Three hundred miners are in the pit and all attempts so far to subdue the flames or render assistance to the imprisoned men have failed. Great excitement exists and it is feared the majority of the entombed men will perish. A large force of men are at work at the colliery trying to rescue them.

3 P. M.—A Durham dispatch just received states that the colliery on fire is the property of Earl Durham, and is known as the "Margaret pit." It is now feared that all the men and boys within the pit will be lost. Their number is placed at 150. Excitement in the neighborhood of the burning colliery increases momentarily. Relatives of imprisoned miners crowd around the mouth of the pit, weeping and wailing in the most heartrending manner.

5 P. M.—A later dispatch says all but twenty-two of the miners have since been rescued, and these missing are supposed to be killed. The fire was caused by an explosion of fire damp.

Another dispatch from Durham states that the fire in the colliery near that place occurred in the top seam of the Margaret pit—the Peggy pit, as it is known locally—that it was caused by an explosion, and that twenty-two men and boys at work there were killed outright. The explosion was followed by a rush of water in immense volume into the Sutton seam. The miners, men and boys, however, were all taken out alive. Working parties are now laboring zealously to stay the flood of waters rushing into the Maudlin seam, where a great number of miners are imprisoned, and whom the relief parties hope to release and rescue.

MINISTER PHELPS MAKES A SPEECH

LONDON, June 3.—United States Minister Phelps was the principal guest of the evening at a banquet given to judges by Lord Mayor Fowler at the Mansion house to-night. Other Americans present were Consul General Walter, Secretary of Legation White and Mr Gillie. The lord mayor, in proposing a toast to the United States, stated that he hoped to have soon the honor of entertaining ex-President Arthur. Mr Phelps, in replying to the toast, said he had no such claims to the hospitalities of Englishmen as his predecessor, Mr Lowell, had established, and therefore the flattering reception that had been accorded him was all the more gratifying. He ascribed the warmth of his welcome to the natural and abiding love between Englishmen and Americans, which was fostered and constantly broadened and deepened by their great international intercourse. He assured his hearers of the pleasure with which Americans viewed the settlement of questions at issue between England and Russia, and eulogized the British judiciary, whose decisions were revered in America.

MINISTER PENDLETON'S TASK

LONDON, June 3.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin says it is understood that the next task of Mr Pendleton, United States minister, will be to resume negotiations regarding the position of minors born in America, sons of German parents, who, after being naturalized in America, take up their residence in Germany. Negotiations commenced by Mr Kasson were without result, the principal point of dispute being whether the government could, in the interest of public order, refuse such minors the right of residence in Germany.

SCOTCH ESTATES ON THE MARKET

NEW YORK, June 3.—[Special.]—A London special says: The desperate condition of the Scotch land market is shown by the surprising number of Scotch estates now offered for sale. One auctioneer alone advertised to sell yesterday Scotch estates valued at $2,500,000. Many Americans are in the market, looking at Scotch properties.

A LONELY VOYAGER.

QUEENSTOWN, June —The small canvas decked boat Neptune has arrived here from Penzance, and will start for New York on Friday. The only soul on board is a Norwegian named Johnson. He hopes to finish the voyage in two months.

EVACUATION OF THE SOUDAN

LONDON, June 3.—English troops will leave Assouan about the middle of June for Cairo, at the rate of 1000 a week. The rebels have occupied Korti and it is expected that they will advance upon Dongola when the English have gone.

LONDON STOCK BOARD

LONDON, June —[illegible] P. M.—Consols [illegible] for money and account.
[illegible] P. M.—Consols [illegible] 16 for both.

GERMANY

DISPUTE WITH THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

BERLIN, June 3.—The *North German Gazette*, in its leading article on the present dispute between Germany and the sultan of Zanzibar, says Germany has no designs against the independence of the sultan of Zanzibar. Germany, the *Gazette* continues, sought to secure a treaty of friendship and commerce with him, and merely endeavored, in common with other powers, under the decisions of the Berlin conference, to obtain facilities of trade through the sultan's coast territory, with no intention of using force to procure a treaty. The sultan, however, claims territory occupied by Germans. The East African company, which secured its titles properly from native chiefs, has ordered troops to [illegible] and has taken hostile measures against Sultan Vitu, who has been a friend to Germany since 1867. Hinting that the sultan of Zanzibar may be presuming upon British protection, the *Gazette* expresses a hope that the English will induce him to desist from his present policy of provocation to Germany.

RUSSIA

EXTENSIVE NAVAL DEMONSTRATION ORDERED

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The Cronstadt and Baltic squadrons of the Russian navy have been ordered to make a cruise with the object of executing naval maneuvers on a grand scale. The united fleet will consist of eighteen men-of-war, torpedo flotilla, training squadron and several gunboats.

AN INCREASED TARIFF DISCUSSED

ST. PETERSBURG, June —The council of the empire, at its session to-day, discussed the question of increase of tariff. Although nothing of a definite nature was done, the general conclusion was that the increase of duties on most importations should be [illegible] 20 per cent.

SPAIN

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN VALENCIA

MADRID, June 3.—The special medical commission appointed to investigate the matter have reported that the outbreak of disease which is now scourging Valencia, Spain, is cholera. Measures have been ordered to prevent the spread of the malady.

MADRID, June —The government has granted permission to physicians to inoculate people with cholera virus.

CHINA

REBELLION IN CAMBODIA

LONDON, June 3.—Advices from Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, state that Cambodian revolutionists against French authority have, with the king's secret support, attacked Pnompenh or Nanwing, capital of Cambodia, and driven European residents from the city. The refugees were sheltered on board a French ship which lay in the Mekong river.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLE

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION

LONDON, June —A Simla dispatch says a meeting of the British-Russian Afghan boundary commission is expected to take place soon, when will be begun consideration of the question of delimitation of the Afghan boundary.

CANADA

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION

WINNIPEG, June 3.—Jolyn, Riel's private secretary, whose leg was amputated at Saskatoon, died on Sunday, and was buried the same day. The other wounded, including Corporal Lethbridge, are all doing well. Captains Clark, Manley and [illegible] are now almost convalescent.

Great excitement was created at Saskatoon last night by a report that Dumont was in a settler's house a few miles distant. Captain Manley, with nine men, started immediately for the scene, but on arrival found the man was not Dumont, but a half-breed named Fortier. The report that Dumont was captured at Assiniboine is not credited at Saskatoon. It is believed he is hovering around Batouche, awaiting an opportunity to get his wife and family away.

Father Leduc, vicar of St Albert, near Edmonton, with reference to Big Bear, said: "Before I left, Big Bear was sending scouts from his reserve to different reserves around the neighborhood. The message he gave them was to this effect: 'We are doomed and will be killed one after another, by the whites, but before we die or disappear altogether we must enjoy ourselves as much as possible, and therefore we must plunder stores and kill as many white people as possible.' Supplies are getting short at Edmonton and the volunteers and people are on half rations."

WILL QUESTION THE GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, June 3.—In the house of commons on Monday next Lister will inquire of the government what steps have been taken for the trial of Riel, and whether an effort will be made to have Gabriel Dumont extradited.

WRECKAGE REPORTED

QUEBEC, June 3.—Captain Sorenson of the bark Linn, from St Stevan, France, reports having met large quantities of wreckage off the banks of Newfoundland, composed of doors to cabins, masts, etc., which appeared to belong to a ship of large dimensions.

OF INTEREST TO CATHOLICS.

MONTREAL, June 3.—The pope has granted the request of the Roman archbishop of the province for permission to found a Canadian seminary in Rome. The Montreal seminary of St Sulpice will defray the expenses of construction and maintenance.

SOUTH AMERICA

THE RECENT ATTACK ON CARTHAGENA

NEW YORK, June 3.—The steamer which to-day arrived from Panama brings the following account of the attack upon Carthagena. Late news from Carthagena confirms the intelligence received by the Spanish gunboat Ferdinand el Catolico and the American flagship Tennessee. Gaitan, on learning of the approach of government troops under Bricano and their junction with a small force led by General Vila at Sincilejo, resolved on making a general attack on Carthagena, assaulting it both by land and sea. He paid dearly for his temerity. Securing a number of scaling ladders he sent a force by sea to approach as silently as possible the walls of the city, and to cover this movement he began a most furious attack along his whole line of siege works, particularly at Lapopa. The assailants from the seaside succeeded in placing many of their ladders, and a number of men succeeded in scaling the walls. Had a sufficient number done so before making a demonstration to attract the attention of the small number besieged, their triumph would have been secure, but with characteristic enthusiasm, when only about sixty men had reached the walls they began the usual "vivas," which brought upon them at once the main force of the besieged. The result was that the attack by sea was repulsed with frightful loss, bayonet, musket and knife doing their deadly hand to hand work. Every man who reached the summit of the walls was killed or wounded, and many of those who sought to escape by swimming were drowned. The losses of Gaitan's forces were nearly 600 killed and wounded, and that of the loyalists fourteen wounded and nine killed. After the repulse Gaitan withdrew his forces and proceeded to Barranquilla to await attack by government forces.

THE PERUVIAN TROUBLE

LIMA, June 3.—(Via Galveston.)—It is stated that the Peruvian government will to-morrow send an expedition to Arequipa, which it is hoped will result in the opening of the port of Mollendo and other ports in the southern portion of the republic.

CENTRAL AMERICA

THE INSURRECTION IN SAN SALVADOR

PANAMA, June 3.—A dispatch from La Libertad, San Salvador, dated May 24, says: Natives are flying to the mountains to avoid being taken for soldiers. Figueroa's army is 7100 strong. Stripes were administered to seventy-one men, who were then tied arm to arm and marched in single file from La Libertad to Santa Tecla, a distance of seven leagues. The cries of men and women were heartrending.

THE LONDON CORPORATION AND HUGO

LONDON, June 3.—[Special.]—There was almost a riot at the last meeting of the corporation of London, over mention of the name of Victor Hugo. Sir John Bennett, member of the council, attempted to move a vote of condolence with the family of the great poet, and the city fathers at once took alarm. Most of them are staunchly conservative in all things relating to rights of property, and looked upon Hugo as the incarnation of communism. Lord Mayor Fowler, tory, in the mouth of all precedent, and in defiance of law, flatly refused to put the motion. Sir John Bennett appealed from the decision of the chair, and got a chance to utter a few words of eulogy, which prolonged the uproar. Several peace-loving gentlemen begged him to withdraw his motion, but he obstinately refused. Finally the appeal was put to vote, and was decided by a small majority, against Sir John.

TRY AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS! They are mild and pleasant in action but thorough and searching in effect.

To Regain Health
Use Dr. Henley's Celery Beef and Iron.

GENERAL NEWS.

Stage Robbed between Olympia and Montesano.

RAILROAD BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

Affairs at the National Capital—The Latest Democratic Scheme—The California Offices Laid on the Table—News and Gossip

THE CALIFORNIA OFFICES

SAN FRANCISCO, June —[Special.]—*Examiner's* Washington special: A larger number of prominent democrats than has been seen in Washington since the inauguration arrived last week, filling the principal hotels, reports having been telegraphed over the country that a wholesale sweep of offensive partisans would be made, commencing June 1. Several heads of departments to-day informed the visiting democratic delegation that no change had been decided upon as to the policy of the administration, that appointments would be made as commissions expired, and a general stampede for home is now in progress, several members of the cabinet having intimated that a change in the San Francisco collectorship had been postponed indefinitely. Rosecrans will be appointed register of the treasury at once, or he will follow McClellan, Sigel, Slocum, Averill and McClernand into private life.

Senator Voorhees, in conversation with Judge Wallace to-day on the Chinese mission, said Colonel Denby, the new minister to China, is in full sympathy with California people on the question of restriction, and will prove himself to be in accord with the people of the Pacific coast on Chinese affairs.

Congressman Barclay Henley stated to-night that he had good authority for the statement that no official change in California will be made before expiration of terms of service.

ROSS DEFEATS WHISTLER

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—[Special.]—A mixed wrestling match took place at the wigwam this evening, between Clarence Whistler and Duncan C. Ross, for $200 a side. The first fall, collar and elbow, was won by Ross, in ten minutes. The second fall, Greco-Roman, was won by Whistler, in nine minutes. The third fall, side hold, was won by Ross, in nineteen minutes. The fourth fall, catch-as-catch-can, was won by Whistler, in twenty minutes. The fifth fall, choice of which fell to Ross, was won by him in ten minutes. This fall gave the match to Ross.

The board of supervisors this evening decided to pass an ordinance requiring the payment of $100 license for every sparring exhibition which takes place in the city.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived—Ship Helicon, Nanaimo. Cleared—Ship Melrose, Nanaimo; steamer Queen of the Pacific, Victoria. Sailed—Steamer Queen of the Pacific, Victoria; steamer Columbia, Astoria; ship Melrose, Nanaimo.

A SWIFT SAILER.

The ship Helicon, from Nanaimo, with coal, arrived here to-day, making the trip in five and a half days, which is said to be the quickest trip on record.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

North, middle and South Pacific coast, fair weather.

MONTANA.

NORTHERN PACIFIC BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

HELENA, June 3.—The bridge, consisting of three 100 feet spans, over the West Gallatin river, Central park, eighty miles east of here, was completely washed away Monday. There has been no eastern mail over the Northern Pacific since Sunday. The transfer of mail and passengers by ferry began at 11 to-day. The train is expected to-night.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY

STAGE ROBBED BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND MONTESANO

OLYMPIA, June 3.—[Special.]—On Monday evening the stage between this city and Montesano was stopped by two masked robbers, and Wells, Fargo's treasure box taken. Four men have been arrested on suspicion, one being the stage driver.

STATE DISPATCHES.

FIRE AT SALEM

SALEM, June 3.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in Ed Hirsch's wooden building, immediately south of the postoffice, at 9:30 o'clock. The Silsby engine played four splendid streams, which, with two streams from hydrants, soon had the flames under control. The loss is probably $1000, and no insurance.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

THE LATEST DEMOCRATIC SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The *Post* prints the following: "Joseph B. Fowler was dismissed last Saturday from his position as chief of the pension division of the third auditor's office in the treasury department. Yesterday he was appointed as a third-class clerk in the same division, a position within the classification of the civil service. This appointment raises another question for the civil service commission. It is said to be illegal, on the ground that Fowler's dismissal severed his connection with the government as completely as if, instead of being chief, he had held a higher office. On this ground it is claimed he could not be reappointed without going through the civil service examination, and being legally certified. Should the commission decide that the appointment is a legal one, the door will be opened wide for filling the offices with as many democrats as any official could desire. The head of a bureau can now remove his chiefs of divisions, and fill their positions by appointment. Under the precedent made in the case of Fowler, these appointees can be reduced to clerks, the removal of the latter creating the desired vacancies. New chiefs of divisions can then be appointed, and the same programme followed until any number of clerical positions is filled. This would be even more legal than absolutely to dismiss a man, and then appoint him to a clerkship, without saying as much as 'by your leave' to the civil service commission."

FIRST MEETING OF AN IMPORTANT BOARD

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The board recently appointed by the president under an act of congress, to examine and report upon the defenses and fortifications of the United States, met at the war department this morning. A general discussion of the purposes of the act was indulged in. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of committees to collect and arrange the information called for by congress, as follows: On the various kinds of armor, the penetration and effect of shot upon armor and earth, and guns and their ranges, Generals Bennet, Newton and Abbot, Commander Goodrich and Captain Smith; on torpedoes, stationary and movable, and torpedo boats, General Abbot and Commander Simpson; on ships of war, their armor, armament and draught of water, and the navigable draught of ports of entries in the country, Commanders Simpson and Goodrich; on the capacity of the country to furnish armor and guns, and ships necessary to enlarge that capacity, Joseph Morgan Jr, Erastus Corning, General Abbot and Captain Smith. The board adjourned to meet in New York.

PENSION RULINGS

WASHINGTON, June 3.—General Black, commissioner of pensions, decided to-day not to take favorable action on an application for pension by a soldier who deserted from his second term of service, and again enlisted, during which enlistment he alleges he was disabled. Claimant, General Black says, must seek relief through the war department or through congress. The commissioner also rejected the claim of a soldier who entered service as a substitute, deserted on his way to his regiment, and having been captured and tried by court martial, was sentenced, among other things, to make good the time lost by desertion. It was during his service under his sentence that disease attacked him, and disability followed, for which he claimed a pension.

COON IN DANGER OF REMOVAL

WASHINGTON, June 3.—[Special.]—A report is in circulation to-day, and is receiving considerable attention, in connection with the coming campaign in New York, that Judge Maynard, of that state, who has just been made second comptroller of the treasury department, will not long remain in that position. It is understood that he refused the offer once, but accepted it upon a second solicitation, upon assurance that it could be made a stepping stone to something better. This is supposed to refer to the assistant secretaryship of the treasury, now held by Mr Coon, under Daniel Manning. Coon is a republican.

A COURT-MARTIAL PROBABLE.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The *Republican* to-morrow will say: The secretary of the navy has not yet examined the record of the court of inquiry in the case of Paymaster-General Smith, and nothing official can be learned regarding the findings of the case. It is said, however, that the evidence, while not establishing any collusion with the contractors, showed such negligence and illegality in the matter of contracts that the secretary will be likely to order a court martial.

THE EXPOSITION'S FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The secretary of the treasury has received from the board of managers of the world's industrial exposition of New Orleans a statement of their indebtedness, of which the following is a recapitulation: Undisputed indebtedness, $251,445; disputed indebtedness claimed, $159,937; rejected, $72,752; admitted, $77,585; premiums, $65,388; total amount of claims, $397,318; appropriation, $335,000; a difference of $62,318.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The president has amended rule 9 of the civil service rules, relating to examination of applicants for office, by inserting after the words "no person dismissed from the public service for misconduct," and before the words "shall be admitted to examination within two years thereafter," the following words: "And no person who has not been absolutely appointed or employed after probation."

PRIZE COURT

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Whitney has designated Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, retired, as naval member of the prize court to be appointed by the United States district judge at New York, to examine officers of the Ambrose Light, recently captured by the Alliance, for alleged violation of neutrality laws. Five prisoners, including the captain and mate, were captured by the Alliance.

BACK FROM NICARAGUA.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A. G. Menocal, civil engineer of the United States navy, has reported to Secretary Whitney the arrival at New York of himself and party, who have been surveying a route for an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua.

THE MARINES ALL BACK.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The arrival at New York of the last of the marines sent to the Isthmus of Panama during the recent troubles there is reported to the navy department to-day.

AN IDAHO APPOINTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The president has appointed Harlan Pefley of Boise City, Idaho, register of the land office at Boise City, Idaho, vice Edward L. Curtis, resigned.

NATIONAL BANK AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The comptroller of the currency to-day authorized the First National bank of Riverside, California, to begin business, with a capital of $50,000.

INDUCED TO RESIGN.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Colonel Stephenson, chief of the middle division of the pension office, has been induced to resign. The grounds have not been made public.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEWS NOTES FROM VICTORIA.

VICTORIA, June 3.—Police officers have brought to Kamloops, from Eagle Pass, a young man named W. Brown as a prisoner. He was committed by 'Squire Vowell of Farwell, being suspected of murdering a woman he is said to have been living with, named Mary Purcell. Her body was found in the Columbia river, with her head badly cut. Brown, who is well connected, says she drowned herself. He will be brought before the court next week.

A. Bowman, M. E., has been appointed to continue the geological survey of the province.

A traveler has come through from Montreal in eleven and a half days. It is rumored that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to extend their line to English bay, and throw out a breakwater on Spanish bank, at an expense of $150,000, for the protection of shipping. The rumor needs confirmation, and even if true it is by no means certain the company will be in funds for several years to carry their line below Port Moody.

A new site has been selected for the provincial jail, on the outskirts of Victoria, and to cost $160,000.

W. C. Charles, for many years manager of the Hudson Bay Company in British Columbia, has resigned. His successor is on the way from England.

In the Kwong Lee case the chief justice to-day intimated that he would enter judgment for the plaintiff, unless the defendant should bring forward fresh and material evidence. The case was further adjourned until Friday.

The fruit crop promises largely.

Charles Clancey, of Seattle, charged with pool selling, did not appear in court this morning. It is understood he has left the country. In his absence a fine of $25 was imposed.

Official notification is published of a new lighthouse erected at the northeast entrance of Active pass, this province. The light is fixed, white, and may be seen a distance of eight miles.

SPORTING NOTES

THE CINCINNATI RACES

LATONIA PARK, June 3.—There was a full attendance. Track fair, weather fine. Mile and an eighth, Troubadour won, Isaac Murphy second, Hailfellow third; time, 1:56.

Mile, Colonel Clark won, Embargo second, Athlone third; time, 1:45.

Six furlongs, two year olds, Bankrupt won, Brookfull second, Alfaretta third; time, 1:17.

Mile heats: First heat, Keokuk won, Sovereign Pat second, Gold Dollar third; time, 1:44¾. Second heat, same as first; time, 1:44.

ROSS CHALLENGES COURTNEY

NEW YORK, June 3.—Wallace Ross sends a challenge to the *Turf, Field and Farm*, proposing to choose a mate and row a double scull race against Peter Conley and Charles E. Courtney, next September, over any suitable course, any distance, for $1000 a side. He also offers to row Courtney for a like amount, from two to five miles, single sculls, Courtney to deposit a forfeit of $1000, to be devoted to charity in case he fails to come to time.

A GREAT RACE ARRANGED

NEW YORK, June 3.—*Turf, Field and Farm* this week will say: "Correspondence by mail and wire has brought Mr Case and Mr. Cohnfeld to an understanding, and now if all goes well the public will see the two great stallions Maxey Cobb and Phallas join in battle for the crown, at Cleveland, the 4th of July."

BASEBALL.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Buffalo 11, St. Louis 0.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Philadelphia 7, New York 8.

BOSTON, June 3.—Providence 4, Boston 1.

DETROIT, June 3.—There was no game, on account of rain.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A CHINAMAN'S REVENGE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 3.—Sam Lang, an aged Chinaman, called at Charles Love's saloon at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and had a glass of beer and refused to pay for it on the ground that Love's son Allie owed him for laundry work. An altercation ensued, and the Chinaman was pushed out. He turned and broke a vile compound in Allie Love's face. The latter was taken sick in less than two minutes with convulsions. A canvasser of rubber stamps happened in, saw the trouble, and at once procured an antidote, which undoubtedly saved the life of the young man, though he is still very weak and the pupils of his eyes are distended. Two doctors called and said they would not have known what antidote to have given. Lang will be arrested on a charge of assault with attempt to kill. The fumes made every one in the room sick. It was a compound of poison known only to Chinese and Japanese.

LAWLESSNESS IN MICHIGAN

IRON MOUNTAIN, June 3.—A row occurred in Walter Maloney's saloon, at Vulcan, Sunday night, during which Maloney shot two Italians, one fatally. A mob of Italians drove Maloney and his family out of the building, blew it up and set fire to it. Maloney narrowly escaped lynching.

GAMBLING HOUSES TO BE CLOSED.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The superintendent of police has issued a general order by the direction of the mayor instructing the police to raid and close gambling rooms and to see that the order is continually enforced.

SIGHTS IN LONDON.

What a Correspondent Saw in the Great Metropolis.

Advice to Boston Girls—How to Capture Britons and Marry Titles—America's Superior Chances—Ferocity Expected of the Male American.

Americans looked on as desperate characters. Full of knife and pistol Always on the "cut and shoot." Thought to have killed at least a man apiece. Was asked at a London reception if I ever killed a man. Serious. Confidential. In a corner. New acquaintance Just introduced. Amiable idiot. Haw—haw—you know, you know My Deah Boy sort. Told him I'd never killed anybody Foolish act. Idiot dropped me Should have established a bloody reputation. Expected over there. Admitted ditto Easy enough to kill a man—with the tongue Or a dozen No risk. No contradiction possible Good plan to buy old six-shooter before visiting London Mount it. Hip Show it often Creates an impression Hail from far west if you can Talk "buffalo, Injun and scalps" Read up dime novels. Boy's penny awful Just the stuff Britons like to hear from live man Hungry for it. Especially the girls.

Average English girl in "society" nice But lacks spice Monotonous Good country to travel over Allowed next to no liberty, Poor young misses of thirty can't go to theatre, ball or party without "ma" or aunt. To watch 'em Can't be trusted out of sight. Helpless. Social high treason in society for miss of ever so many years to go out riding with gentleman. Or to theater or opera. Ma always on hand. To protect helpless young thing Age thirty five. Ma, reserve force, Veteran In back opera box. Miss in front. On exhibition Marriageable wares Full dress. Cut very low Decolette. Lots of 'em Pit full of respectable roues Opera glasses all tilted at boxes. Inspecting goods. Marriage mart. Nothing like it in America.

Mem English girl (society) can drink American girl "blind drunk.' Rough statement. But true Wine plentiful at receptions Wants her glass filled often. What's lacking in liberty she makes up in toddy Have filled it myself Till her eyes watered. Roseate hue tipped her nose Fact. Repress human nature at top and it bursts at bottom. Philosophy American girl at eighteen knows more of life, its surroundings, embellishments, crooks, cranks, turns, windings, highways and byways than average English woman will ever know Cause, more experience Trusted more alone. Can look out for herself Can distinguish a heifer from a hayrick and sense from taffy More snap More go More benzine. More lightning Usually captures average Englishman directly Amazes, shocks, but delights him. Can't make her out. But calls again Surrenders unconditionally Reason why American girls marry so many titled Britons, Advice to unmarried Boston girl of 28 Go to England. Bake, scrape, beg, borrow, steal if you must, the necessary funds, Cross the Atlantic, play hand alone get yourself well positioned and set your cap and trap for Britons Don't rush things Be prudent, wary discreet. Get good introductions and show your hand according to circumstances Go to England Capture a Briton Marry him Hobble him Bring him home Show him off Stick on his title. Wear it. Make em all green with envy and say "Go thou and do likewise Mind, keep tight rein on him Make him wear blinders. Keep the mare, the better horse and choke off his British when he tries to take bit between his teeth Old country fashion. Eternal vigilance price of female liberty married to Briton Stitch in time saves nine

Less civility to women than with us Englishman walks straight over her in a crowd Holds her a chattle in law Grants her mind and soul, but far inferior in quality to man's Goes to church with her and walks a dozen yards in advance Common remark among English women that 'Americans are good to their wives.' Frequent preference of English girls for American husbands Heard English girl remark few months before marriage of the coming husband, 'I don t think Mr —— will ever beat me" Implying that such a thing was within the possibles. Average Londoner goes to bed late and gets up later than we Gas lamps nearer together in the streets Rows of small shops without a shutter down at eight and after in the morning Sleeping still. Londoner eats a good deal And often. Breakfast. Lunch at noon afternoon tea and toast at four Dinner at five or thereabouts universal late supper at ten or 10 30 P M Table spread as for dinner, roast meat ('hot joint' in British English), potatoes and beer In addition to the above daily sustenance programme Londoners throw in a few drinks Few "restaurants," Legions of "chophouses.' Stall for each customer Tea generally good Awful coffee. Slops. Sign in some windows, "No charge for cooking" Meantime you're at liberty to buy chop or steak at butcher's, carry it to chophouse and have it cooked. Proprietor satisfied with profit on bread and tea he serves you. Profit one penny Proprietor draws line at chop Won't allow you to bring your own bread and butter Can't stand everything Allowable in Paris. At cheaper restaurants. York man buys loaf of bread outside Brings it in under his coat. List of prices. Cheaper chop house "Bowl of soup, one penny Bread and cheese, one penny Bread and butter, one penny Bread without butter, one-half penny Plate of potatoes, one penny Plate of beef, three pence. Ham, three pence. Hash, two pence. Plum pudding, one penny Rice pudding, one penny One egg, boiled, one penny Cup of tea, one penny Coffee, one penny' Dirt cheap. Dirt gratis ditto.

Baker's bread better than ours. Sold by the pound Four pence. Slice added if loaf is short weight of amount wanted

Parks better than ours. No "Keep off the grass" Grass grows three inches to America's one Higher, thicker, greener People walk over it, through it, lie in it, wallow in it. Foot paths everywhere Hyde or Regent's either would cover a dozen Boston Commons

Barbershops, shambles Dull razors horse operators, straight-backed chairs, no hair brushing or mustache-curling thrown in the patient required after shaving to wash the lather from his face.

Average dressing of English female foot, poor Awfully shaped shoes. Flatten out at toe like beaver's tail. Hosiery colored gray or black never white in the street. Cause, mud Stockings inclined to bag or run down at heel More ill fitting ladies' dresses are seen in one hour in London than are seen in Boston for a month Don't know, first, how to make clothes fit secondly, how to wear them. Average English woman seems to crawl into clothes head first and pile down from head to heels Average effect—hay rick Circumference continually extending all the way down English [illegible] London cab to built American farm wagon Wheels like grindstones Harness as heavy again Twice as many straps and buckles as in ours Briton thinks he must. Custom Dad did so Ditto grand-dad. Hence, he must do so Slow coaches. No gas in hotel bedrooms Three-inch candles. Extra charge therefor

Sky dead gray three-fourths of the time Just over the chimneys Chimney pots universal. Red Clear sky about four days in the year Phenomenon Rains every ten minutes. Umbrellas always carried Better umbrellas than ours. All silk None cotton Baggy umbrella is a disgrace One-third the 'public houses" called the "Wellington or 'Nelson Arms.' One-third the storekeepers, tailors, milliners and grocers are, per sign, purveyors, coalers, hatters, scrubbers or something to "Her Majesty or "H R. H. the Prince of Wales. Two-thirds of the weather fog Other third rain Prettiest girls among the middle class. Homeliest either at top or bottom of social tier Average blue blood female face on Rotten Row sallow, sharp, hatchety Prices rated in guineas at the west end of town (patrician), in pounds at the east end (plebeian) West end stylish but monotonous east end dirty but interesting, antique, historical and quaint. Six beer houses and one rag, bottle and bone shop to the block. Theaters hang out sign at box office 'No charge for booking" Meaning no extra charge for "booking" reserved seats Performances begin at 7 P M No darkness visible in summer till near 9.30 P M. Odd to see evening crowd going to theater in broad daylight Accommodations inferior to ours. Drury Lane theater, ramshackle building Soldiers on guard every night about theater Old custom Centuries or thereabouts. No earthly use. Kept up out of sheer stupidity Most doors furnished with both bell and knocker Notice common "Knock or ring" No order in numbering houses. Numbers sometime run up one side of street and down on the other Sometimes half dozen numbers jumped without warning. Street commences with one name. Merges into another And another, even to half a dozen As Oxford runs into Holborn Holborn into Poultry, and so on. Warm baths for fourpence. Big bath buildings. Four stories. Work rooms for washerwomen at small charge Linen comes out of English wash pale yellow Cause, smoke. Smoke everywhere. Bed sheets and pillow cases yellow. Walls of rooms ditto American starched linen a curiosity when it first comes over For its whiteness. First London wash knocks that out. Too much smoke in the suds. London fog half smoke. Color pale yellow Opposite side of street often invisible. Fog Pale yellow Thames. Good sized creek. Very dirty Open sewer Dogs. Cats. Dead Up with one tide, down with the next. Very strong tides. Penny boats. Dirty Dingy Black Fast. No gong from pilot to engineer Boy Boys cheaper than bells in England. Boy forever piping "Stop her!' "Ease her'" "Go ahead'' Cod the kingpin fish in market. Very expensive Shilling a pound Lobsters worth their weight in silver Other fish cheap No porgies. Mackerel. No bluefish Sole does duty for American flounder Very nice fish. Cheap No clams All "cockles.' Small clams. Tough gutta percha. Sad oysters. Called "natives' Thin Coppery Kept in vats of fresh water at shops. No stews. No fries. No roasts Only raws Oyster saloon, *a l'Americaine* unknown 'Winks' sold on street. Small black saltwater snail. Common on our coasts. Never used there Britisher boils em Picks 'em out of shell with pin More gutta percha. Vegetables better than our More juicy Succulent. Cause—earlier springs, milder and moister climate British cabbage cooks as soon again as American Not so dry Radishes, turnips, parsnips, celery and cress more tender and of better flavor Fruit behind ours Peaches small, and dear as small More plums than with us And better Water melon unknown Ditto green corn Corn won't grow Cultivated sometimes as curiosity Not hot enough All grain, wheat, oats, rye, barley, in England called "corn' Confusing at first to Yank. Mullen cultivated in gardens Saw some one day in Lady's garden St. John's Wood Pulled all the stalks up Thought they ranked as weeds, as with us. Terrible row Gardener after me. Lady ditto Took me an hour to explain Choice flower in England Think some one would do well to introduce there pokeberries, pigweed and skunk cabbage Queer old churches Pews high, square boxes Woman sexton shows you to and buttons you into them Minister right over you Pulpit locked on to the aisle pillar Preaches down at you in a well Sexton carries official and shows minister upstairs into pulpit every Sunday Gravestones on the walls Cellars, as usual, full of old dead folks, Pungent. Bouquet de skeleton No church without clock. Striking all the time Strikes not only hours, but the quarters Slept in hearing of six churches. Ding dong all night. Three strokes for three-quarters past eleven Thought it was three o'clock A. M Fifteen minutes later found it was only twelve And so on all night. All flagstaffs sticking out of church steeples Gravestones flat in church yards Serve in cases for pavements. Election notices on church doors Ditto paper stating amount of last Sunday's collections In pounds, shillings, pence and farthings. Fire escapes kept in churchyards Funerals blacker, heavier and gloomier than in America Black hearse horses, black manes a yard in length, black suited hired mourners (mutes), red noses, black piratical flags or crape streamers dangling from black hats, black concerns carried in Look like band (staves) brooms in mourning Graves dug fifteen feet deep, if not twenty Occupants of same family piled one on another First come, first served One gravestone answers for the crowd Names chalked thereon as tenants come in Blank space left for survivors Land for sepulchral purposes too valuable to give every one a lot to himself Noblemen and wealthy beer brewers require it for beer parks After funeral mourners (professional, hired) flock to the nearest public house and drown sorrow in beer Ready then for next mourn St. Paul's Dome black as your hat. Smoked Milliner shops all about it Fine choral service every day at 10 30 A M Fifty in the choir—men Average of forty in congregation British heroes down stairs In vaults Dead Tombs shown in cellar for sixpence Dome sixpence more Other parts ditto sixpence more Fare all over St. Paul's sixpence Rows of stone saints on roof Stone good material to make saints of More durable than flesh and blood Colder Stand temptation better Englishman stands up for his rights quicker than American More tenacious of his rights Makes row in public quicker if he is imposed on Or thinks he is Crowd generally side in with him Reverse in this country Injured man here in car boat, theater etc sings out in behalf of self and others, and nine tenths are ready to yell Put him out. American maxim 'I submit to anything rather than make a fuss.' Saw a queen's "drawing room Meaning the outside Buckingham palace Ugly building Nobs in uniform Court costume All in carriages Lots of flunkeys on the outside Silk stockings Plush breeches Carried long sticks brass ball at end No earthly use Neither flunkeys nor sticks Three on the rack behind In a row clinging to each other String of fish Ridiculous sight. Would be ashamed to ride in carriage so furnished None but lords can afford it. Suggests circus wagon Went to house of lords No lords in Adjourned Eating chops down stairs Throne empty Everything on exhibition Fee half a crown Court attendant offered to let me sit on throne for a crown when they'd all cleared out. Hadn't time —*John Thomas in Boston Globe.*

GENERAL TANNATT FOR GOVERNOR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

This gentleman is now in Washington his name is prominently mentioned in connection with the appointment of governor of Washington territory

As there will surely be a change, there could not be a better or more loyal man appointed to that place He is a man the office should seek Graduating at West Point in 1858 with high honors he at once commenced serving his country in the far northwest at Fort Randall, where he demonstrated his loyalty and fitness to command Early in 1861, owing to the desertion of all the officers of his battery, he was left alone for seven months An incident occurred during this time which demonstrated the material that the then young lieutenant was made of

The officers who had gone south wrote letters back to the sergeants of the battery telling them if they would come south they would get second lieutenant commissions

That evening Tannatt at dress parade read the letters to the little command telling them if anyone desired to avail himself of the offer to step three paces to the front and he would give them permission to leave the post and would not undertake their arrest under forty eight hours Then if he caught them, said he 'I will hang you, so help me God!' Not a man stepped out The lieutenant soon after took his little command and reported to General Buell at Louisville Kentucky and was at once assigned to duty on that officer's staff as assistant chief of artillery, remaining with the Army of the Cumberland until it reached Huntsville He was made colonel of the 16th Mass. Vol Inf—later assigned to command of defences south of Washington, a division command

When General Grant assumed command General Tannatt's brigade was moved to the front where he served until he received his second wound in front of Petersburg There was a time when he kindly took command of Carr's brigade at that general's request, and got it out of a bad place and saved the brigade He holds letters written in the field by noted generals in praise of his gallant deeds of daring, which are in themselves legacies from such men as Howard, Grover, Carr, DeRussey and others

During his seven years residence in Washington territory, he has become well and favorably known both in eastern Washington and Puget sound His friends are among the best men of both sections of the territory, and in all parties, and in Portland, Oregon He is a man who will command respect among all classes, with a fine education, energy and a keen sense of honor He is a fluent, fervid, forcible speaker In politics he has not taken the stump but in his addresses on educational and other topics, he is held as a most excellent speaker He is a positive man, but of great kindness of heart. Twice he was elected mayor of Walla Walla city, his opponents admitting he made an excellent executive

If appointed governor, Washington would have a live, energetic governor of ability deeply interested in her development and a hard worker for her early admission into the Union The public schools would find in General Tannatt a friend in the most complete sense. He is also a publicly pronounced advocate of woman suffrage and has advocated it from the platform, and should any attempt be made at the coming session of the legislature, as surely there will be to repeal the present law, the friends of suffrage can rely implicitly on his integrity and friendship

WALLA WALLA, June 1 1885

THE MANHATTAN BANK DEFALCATION

NEW YORK, June 3 —There were no new developments to-day in the matter of the defalcation of Paying Teller Richard S Scott, of the bank of Manhattan The bank officials received information during the morning that their late employe had arrived in Canada and was on his way to Montreal

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The largest crowd ever seen congregate at [illegible] third streets, to attend their sweeping reduction sale.

CUSTER AND RENO.

General Brisbin Describes the Little Big Horn Massacre.

He Acquits Reno of All Blame—A Gallant Defence Against Swarms of Blood thirsty Savages

BOISE BARRACKS, I T, April 28.—Some time ago there appeared in THE OREGONIAN an article giving an account of the part taken in the battle of the Little Big Horn by Custer and his ill fated command The article was so widely copied and commented upon by the press of the country, that I am now disposed to follow it up by giving an account of the part taken in the battle by Colonel Reno and his command

It will be remembered that before attacking the Indians, General Custer divided his commands, taking with him five companies of the regiment, and sending with Reno seven companies It will further be remembered that the Seventh cavalry on its last march, before the massacre, left its camp, at the mouth of Rosebud, on the afternoon of the 22d of June, 1876 Before starting out the regiment passed in review before the department commander, General Terry, General Gibbon and several other distinguished officers of the army

The regiment presented a splendid appearance, being twelve companies strong, all well filled up, and the men and horses in excellent condition The march lay up the Rosebud, and twelve miles of it was performed on the 22d of June On the 23d the regiment continued its march up Rosebud, and following a large lodge pole trail, apparently ten days old It marched thirty-three miles on the 23d, and went into camp early in the evening On the 24th the regiment continued the march up Rosebud, the trail showing some signs of freshening It made twenty eight miles this day and then encamped to wait information from the scouts, who had been sent on ahead

AN INDIAN VILLAGE DISCOVERED

About 9 o'clock in the evening General Custer called the officers of the regiment together, and informed them that a village had been discovered in the valley of the Little Big Horn He said "that in order to reach it, it would be necessary to cross the divide between the Rosebud and the Little Big Horn, and as it would be impossible to make the march in daytime, without being discovered by the Indians, he proposed to make it that night He ordered the captains to prepare their companies for the march, and said it would begin at 11 P M Accordingly, at the hour indicated, the regiment moved from its camp, and turning from the Rosebud to the right, marched up a small stream tributary to the Rosebud until it came near the head of the stream, which was almost at the summit of the divide, separating the Rosebud from the Little Big Horn About 2 o'clock A M the scouts came back from the front and told Custer that he could not possibly get across the divide before daylight. The regiment then made coffee and rested for three hours, at the end of which time the march was resumed the divide crossed, and about 8 A. M the command came into a little valley which was one of the branches of the Little Big Horn The Indians had been seen and it was now certain that they could not be surprised, as it was evident, from their movements, they had seen the advance of the regiment. Custer determined at once to attack with as little delay as possible Up to this time no division of the regiment had been made Custer had informed Colonel Reno that he would assign officers to command the different battalions on the march but he had not done so

DIVIDING THE REGIMENT

Lieutenant W W Cook, the adjutant, now came to Reno and ordered him to assume command of companies M, A and G Captain Benteen to assume command of companies H, D and K Custer retained with him companies C, E, F, I and L, under his own immediate command The remaining company B Captain McDougal was in rear, guarding the pack train

Reno assumed command of the companies assigned him, and without any definite orders moved forward with the rest of the column, but a little to the left. Reno says he saw Benteen's battalion moving forward still a little to his left, and as they passed Benteen told Reno he had orders to keep well to the left, and sweep everything before him Reno did not see Benteen again until in the afternoon about 2 30 o clock

The command moved down the little valley and creek toward the Little Big Horn valley Custer, with his five companies, was on the right bank of the little stream, and Reno, with his three companies on the left bank Benteen was further to the left and out of sight over a little swell in the ground As the columns approached the Little Big Horn, a deserted village was found in the little valley, in which had been left standing one large tepee covering some dead Indians It was now about 11 o'clock A. M, and Custer motioned to Reno to cross over to him, which Reno did, with his command, and moved near Custer's column until about 12 30 P M. At this time Cook, the adjutant came to Reno and said that the village was only about two miles ahead and running away He ordered Reno to move forward at as rapid a gait as prudent, and to charge the Indians He said "The whole outfit will support you' Reno declares these were the exact words of Cook Reno at once took a fast trot with his column and moved down about two miles, until he came to a ford over the Little Big Horn river He immediately crossed over and halted on the other side about ten minutes to gather his battalion and form it. He could see the Indians ahead and sent word to Custer that he had everything in front of him, and that the Indians showed up very strong Reno then deployed his battalions, and with some Ree scouts on his left, charged down the valley, easily driving the Indians before him for about two miles and a half

RENO SURROUNDED

As the Indians fell back without any serious resistance, and as they were in great numbers, Reno believed he was being drawn into some kind of a trap He could not conceive that so many Indians would fall back on their village almost without firing a shot unless they had an ambush prepared for the troops The column was quite near the village, which could be seen standing and the women and children in it. Reno looked about for Custer, but could not see any supports, and the Indians continuing to increase in numbers every moment in his front, he thought it about time to stop To use his own words "The very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were running toward me in swarms from all directions.' Reno now saw that he must defend himself, and with his limited numbers gave up all idea of fighting the battle mounted On his right was a piece of woods near the river and he took possession of it. It had a cut bank in the river bottom, and while the trees furnished shelter for the horses, the cut bank answered as breastworks for the men Reno moved into the timber and along its edge until he came to a place where the cut bank was about breast high to the men Thinking this a good place to make a stand, he dismounted his men and began the fight The Indian warriors outnumbered the soldiers at least five to one, while a large body opposed Reno in front at the larger body commenced moving around to his left with the evident intention of getting between him and the balance of the regiment and surrounding him Reno looked everywhere for Custer or Benteen, but not seeing or hearing anything of them and believing himself being surrounded, he determined to cut out and get back to the balance of the regiment, or upon some high hills on the opposite side of the river, about a mile and a half distant.

THE RETREAT TO THE HILLS

To accomplish this, he mounted his command and bursting from the timber, charged the Indians between him and the hills across the river he desired to reach The charge lay up the right bank of the Little Big Horn for over a mile to where there was a ford across the river and leading to the hills It was in this charge that Reno met with his most serious loss, losing three officers and twenty nine enlisted men killed and seven wounded The officers killed were First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Second Lieutenant Benjamin H. Hodgson, Seventh cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon J M DeWolf He succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff with the losses named in men and a good many horses that had become dismounted On reaching the hills Reno saw mounted men coming toward him and these proved to be Colonel Benteen's battalion, companies H D and K Colonels Reno and Benteen at once joined forces, and in a short time got up the pack train, under Captain McDougal

Reno, as the senior officer, assumed command of both battalions and Captain McDougal's company, and he now had under him companies A B, D, G, H, K and M consisting of about [illegible] men The officers with Reno were Captains Benteen, Weir, French and McDougal, First Lieutenants Godfrey, Mathey and Gibson, Second Lieutenants Edgerly, Wallis, Varnum and Hare and Acting Assistant-Surgeon Porter First Lieutenant DeRudio had been dismounted in the fight in the woods, and had been cut off, but as soon as it was dark he managed to join Reno with some other dismounted men

Reno could see or hear nothing of Custer, and nobody could tell anything about him or where he had gone Reno supposed Custer must have gone down the bluffs on the right hand side of the river, and gathering his command he moved in that direction Firing had been heard down the river, and it was believed Custer must be there somewhere, with the other five companies of the regiment. Reno went to the top of the highest bluff, but could see or hear nothing of Custer He then sent Captain Weir, with his company, down the river to see if Custer was there and, if possible, open communication with him Captain Weir soon sent word back by Lieutenant Hare that he could go no further down the river, as the Indians were getting around him in great force At this time Captain Weir was keeping up a heavy firing from his skirmish line, and gradually falling back toward Reno Reno at once turned back everything of the high ground, and supporting Weir, slowly withdrew to it, with his entire command Here he dismounted his men, placed the horses and mules of the pack train in a depression in the hills, and put his men around the crests He had hardly done so when he was furiously attacked by a heavy force of Indians This was about 6 P M, June 25, 1876

A BLOODY BATTLE

Reno held his ground against overwhelming numbers of savages, but lost in the battle which ensued eighteen enlisted men killed and forty six wounded The battle raged from 6 P M until 9 10 P M, when it became too dark to see to shoot and the Indians withdrew Reno now knew the overwhelming strength of the Indians and gave up all idea of supporting Custer or receiving assistance from Custer and the portion of the regiment that was with him He made up his mind to take care of himself and his command, and at once set the men to digging rifle pits and throwing up barricades Dead horses and mules were dragged into position and cracker boxes filled with hard bread piled up, from behind which the men could fire

The depression toward the Indians in which the animals had been herded was rifle-pitted and every effort made to be ready for a renewal of the battle in the morning All night long the men were busy fortifying the hill, while the Indians were holding a scalp dance underneath it, down the river bank and in full hearing

The morning of the 26th dawned clear and bright, and, as was expected the Indians were soon seen coming up the hill to renew the attack Reno believed he could hold his own, and went from point to point inspecting the works and encouraging the men to make a good fight. It becomes daylight very early in the rare atmosphere of Montana, and it was hardly yet 3 A M. when the crack of two rifles announced the beginning of the day's deadly conflict. The firing of the two rifles had evidently been agreed upon by the two Indians as a signal for opening the battle and in less than half a minute lead was pouring in on all sides on the troops Reno says, I have never seen such a fire equaled in my whole life Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman and with a range that exceeded the short guns or carbines of the cavalrymen For a time it was simply impossible for any man to show his head or his hand or any part of his body above the earth without being hit. The soldiers could see, as daylight brightened over the hills and plains, countless hordes of Indians pouring up from the valley below and out of the village, and running toward the points assigned to them in the battle Their chiefs were with them and leading them on in bodies of from one to three hundred Reno's position was soon entirely surrounded and his situation became perilous The Indians had sufficient numbers to completely encircle the soldiers and men were struck from opposite sides of the line from where the shots were fired It seemed at one time as Reno says, "As though we were fighting all of the Sioux nation and also all the desperadoes, renegades, half breeds and squaw men between the Missouri and Arkansas, east of the Rocky mountains.' Reno places the number of warriors in the attack on him at at least 2500

DESPERATE CHARGE BY THE SAVAGES

The battle continued with unintermitting fury, from daylight until 9 30 A M, when it slightly slackened and Reno found that the Indians were forming for a charge, hoping to overwhelm him with their numbers He noticed that the largest masses were gathering in front of the line held by companies H and M In the charge which followed the Indians came close enough to engage almost hand to hand with the soldiers but the latter stood firm, and standing up poured volley after volley into the faces of the savages One Indian came so close as to touch with his 'coup-stick the lead body of a soldier lying within the trenches When we consider that a 'coup-stick is only ten or twelve feet long, we may form some idea of the desperate fighting of savages The soldiers repulsed this desperate charge and Colonel Benteen taking advantage of the moment, sprang over the trenches with his men and making a counter charge completely routed the Indians The work was not yet however over, for the Indians charged again and came close enough to fire their arrows among the soldiers in the line held by companies D and H This charge was met also by a counter-charge and the Indians routed

Colonel Reno now had his wounded attended to and as many of the men had been without water from 6 o clock the previous evening until now, about 10 A M, sixteen hours, it was important that water should be obtained The night and day had both been very hot, and the tongues of the wounded as well as the soldiers in the line of battle were swollen and inflamed from thirst. Many of the men had eaten cactus to assuage their thirst, but this had only seemed to increase it, as well as parched and cracked their lips. The Indians still held the water line on the river, and a skirmish line was formed under Colonel Benteen to drive back the Indians and protect a volunteer body of men who had offered to go down the hill and get water for their famishing comrades Covered with canteens they succeeded in reaching the river and filling them, though several were hit and badly wounded in doing so

RETREAT OF THE INDIANS

It was now evident the fury of the attack was over, and to the great relief of Reno and his men, the Indians were seen going back in parties of from 50 to 100 toward the village Many believed they were merely going to get something to eat and more ammunition, but the older and more experienced Indian fighters knew that the Indians were whipped, as some of them had been seen throwing away their guns and bows and arrows Reno took advantage of the lull in the battle to fill up all the vessels in camp, and soon had a sufficient supply on hand to last for a full day, should the battle be renewed But the Indians continued to withdraw and all firing soon ceased except an occasional shot from some sharpshooter, who lingered on a hill top at a safe distance

About 2 P M the grass on the river bottom was observed to be on fire, and the Indians were seen to be firing the whole country The older Indian fighters said it was done to conceal their movements and cover their withdrawal, and such later proved to be the case Under the dense clouds of smoke which rose from the valley they pulled down their tepees packed them up and prepared to move their village

It was about 7 o clock in the evening when the village came out from behind the dense clouds of smoke and dust and moved up the Little Big Horn on the opposite side of the river Reno and his men had a good view of the savages as they filed away in the direction of the Big Horn mountains, moving in almost perfect military order Reno says "The length of the Indian column was fully equal to that of the division of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac" where he had served during the war for a long time

THE APPROACH OF TERRY

As soon as the Indians were gone, Reno's first thought was of his wounded, and then of Custer, of whom nothing had been heard since the day before. Where could he be, and what was he doing? No one for a moment believed Custer had been massacred, yet his absence was unexplainable, and no one could even guess what had become of him Reno believed that the Indians had gotten between him and Custer and driven Custer down the river toward the mouth of the Little Big Horn, where he had joined Terry and Gibbon, who were known to be coming up the Little Big Horn The awful fate which had befallen Custer did not occur to Reno or any of his people as within the range of possibility

When the Indians all left Reno's front it was near nightfall the men were exhausted by long fighting, and he was hampered by a large number of wounded He determined, and wisely, not to attempt any movement until morning During the night Reno changed his position so as to secure an unlimited supply of water for his wounded He also strengthened his lines and prepared for a renewal of the battle should the Indians return

Early on the morning of the 27th, as Reno and his men were scanning the valley for an enemy, they saw huge clouds of dust rising far down the river and masses of men coming up it. At first they thought they were Indians, and all began to prepare for battle It was soon discovered, however, that the approaching forces were cavalrymen They had also seen Reno and his men on the hills and believed they were Indians We began to prepare to attack them, when Captain Ball of my command communicated with Reno and Lieutenant Jacobs of Gibbon's staff brought us the glad tidings that Reno was found and well We had previously found Custer and his men all massacred, and had begun to fear that the whole regiment had shared a like fate

THE FAULT WAS NOT RENO'S.

General Terry and Gibbon at once rode into Reno's lines and began preparations for removing his [illegible] poor fellows down into the valley That Reno had no idea of the fate of Custer is shown by the fact that one of the first questions he asked on meeting Terry was 'Where is Custer?" and on being told he had been massacred, Reno was inexpressibly shocked and for a time could hardly believe it possible

How Custer and his men were massacred has already been told in full in a previous paper, and it is only with Reno and his men, we have to deal in this one Reno has been greatly blamed for many things he did and many things he did not do at Little Big Horn, but in my opinion Reno deserves no blame whatever for the disaster of Little Big Horn Many have said Reno should have stayed in the timber in the river bottom, but they forget that Reno believed himself being surrounded, and that when he fell back he believed he was falling back on his supports, Benteen and Custer who were behind him, and who should have been there according to Adjutant Cook's promise made to Reno when he sent Reno into battle by General Custer's order The fatal mistake of the day was in Custer dividing his forces Custer did this in face of an enemy, having an overweening confidence in himself, and Custer got massacred Custer left Reno to take care of himself, and Reno did take care of himself, and that he did it better than Custer took care of himself and men is proved by the fact that Reno saved most of his command and brought them off, while Custer and every man with him got killed We can justly find no fault with Reno for the part he bore in the battle of the Little Big Horn JAMES S BRISBIN

BASALT AND TAXES

Some Remarks upon our Streets with Some Incidental Remarks upon Municipal Reform

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The suggestion of "Republican in Sunday's OREGONIAN meets with a hearty response among the taxpayers of the city of Portland It has been the practice of each political party to make a faint effort, each year, to bring about needed reforms, through their respective organizations, but the nondescript politicians manage to get elected, and then use the city government to their own interests

The city government needs a good looking after, especially the street department About the only consolation that the average taxpayers have is that it can not get much worse

It would be hard to find a city whose street department show such poor results from the amount of money expended

It does not require a very old settler in Portland to remember the history of our street department and its various systems of street improvements

A brief review will show that it may be divided into three distinct eras.

The first was the "mud and dust" period The improvements consisted then of digging through the ridges and filling up the gulches. That period had the antiquated merit of being governed by men who ignored private interests for the good of the city Strict economy was proverbial no fat jobs, or offices that were worth paying a bonus for The second era was the 'wood' period, which was ushered in after a brief struggle for supremacy between the saw mill vs the barge and gravel interests

The latter succeeded in putting a light coat of gravel on some of the streets, and then succumbed to its more powerful rival This was well nigh unto twenty years ago, and it would be well for the property owners of this day to examine these streets, ascertain their original cost, how they have stood the wear and tear of time and the cost of repairs, etc., etc and compare it with the present system then, apply the knowledge thus gained where it will do the most good

The wood interest got control, not particularly by the voice of the people, but partly by the activity of interested parties and partly by the necessities of the times. The mud was pretty deep in places the holes could be bridged over in less time than they could be paved with gravel Plank roadways, pavements and the Nicholson system prevailed for a time The sawmill interest did not appear to abuse their power but were content with securing a fair market for their lumber

The city government in all its departments was economically administered This "wood" period lasted hardly long enough to fully test its merits The plank and blocks were prepared and laid by inexperienced men in our climate The few mistakes and defective planks and blocks and the negligence in repairing the defective places, were exaggerated by adverse interests and the whole system hastily condemned. The third era produced its "Basaltic mud and dust and tax" period All taxpayers are familiar with this period, its system and its results. To recapitulate its abuses, would be an unpleasant task, and it might discourage capitalists from investing in Portland property Suffice it to say, that the two last city administrations have been decidedly in favor of "basalt" and high taxes.' There is no disposition to underrate basalt, for it has many admirable qualities It is the basis of our soil. It disintegrates and pulverizes into clay, through its yielding readily to the influences of climatic agencies. It is the prevailing soil of Oregon and Washington territory Portland derives its wealth from the productions of this soil, from it comes our bountiful crops of wheat and other cereals and grasses, our magnificent fruits and our beautiful flowers. It is the most durable soil known, combining the greater part of the ingredients necessary to the growth of vegetation While basaltic rock makes very good soil, it does not make good and durable streets, neither is it economy to use it for such purposes, especially when the rock is partially decomposed before it leaves the quarry

Like all erroneous systems it brings in its trail other bad things too numerous to mention, which it has introduced into the other departments of the city government. It has necessitated the enormous expense of keeping up an army of street cleaners, sweepers, scrapers and teamsters, to haul away the new made soil. The climate, assisted by constant travel, has made this new soil faster than this vast army of scavengers can cart it away A few days of sunshine with a gentle breeze raises clouds of dust, and a little drizzly rain produces lots of mud it may not be as thick as it used to be twenty years ago, but there is more sloppy mud to the square inch than there was in those good days of low taxes. The mud then did not fly from the middle of the street and spatter the pedestrians on the sidewalks. Our city needs reforming, but the remedy will not be complete by simply 'obeying' the popular demand to turn the rascals out' The old ones should not be reinstated, neither should new ones be promoted THIRD WARD

June 3, 1885

THE CONTROL OVER INDIANS

SPOKANE FALLS, W T, June 3

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I desire to know by what authority the general government has reservations within a state, other than military as specified by the constitution? When we acquired territory from Mexico and a part of it became the state of California, the Spanish inhabitants passed under state control When any state is admitted into the Union, why do not all its inhabitants including Indians pass to state control? The power to dispose of and to make rules respecting the territory and other property can hardly be construed to mean Indians, then whence is the authority to establish agencies with their expensive machinery, derived? A NORMAN

[The word "territory' in the clause of the United States constitution referred to means lands, and the power over the public lands is vested in congress by the constitution without limitation. It is the foundation on which territorial governments rest. When territories are admitted as states this power is reserved to congress, and states bind themselves by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, not to interfere with the primary disposal of the public lands The Indians' rights of person or property, and the authority of the federal government to make any regulation respecting them, their lands, etc, so long as such right remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and the Indians or otherwise, also remain subject to the general government In short the state does not have control over the Indians and their affairs, because it is not granted by congress]

The distinguishing feature of REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is its power to reduce inflammation

New York *Sun* If the democrats want a change in the civil service commission, we advise them to ask for the removal of the democratic member and the appointment of a mugwump in his place We are not in favor of the appointment of mugwumps as a rule, but the civil service commission is just the place for them The objection may be made that the mugwumps are really republicans, and that the terms of the civil service act do not allow the appointment of a mugwump. If this objection is good, the democrats should amend that act so that only mugwumps and schoolmasters shall be eligible to the commission

Offensive breath vanishes with the use of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

For the Best
Photographs in the city go to Abell & Son 29 Washington street Take the elevator

MURDEROUS HORSE THIEVES.

Two Well Known Stockmen of Baker County Killed.

A Band of Horse Thieves make Raids between Powder River and Sumpter Valleys—Sheriff and Posse Now in Pursuit.

BAKER CITY, Sage Brush June [illegible]

At about noon yesterday the startling news was brought to town that horse thieves were discovered driving horses from the range extending from Powder river valley to Sumpter valley, and that on their travels across Griffin's gulch, three miles south of this city, a dead horse had been found shot seven times, and the brand on the horse corresponded with that of Mr Busby's, who had lost several head A few minutes later two young men direct from Sumpter valley, John Duckworth and Frank Lentz by name, arrived and confirmed the above reports, and gave in addition the sad intelligence that the dead body of Louis Rivers had been found about a mile from his house perforated with bullets, and also that his saddle horse lay dead about thirty yards off also shot several times The parties bringing the news notified Sheriff Dealy who at once made preparations for starting out on the trail of the murderers. Assistance was readily given by many of our citizens and soon an escort of about 20 men, in saddle, and well armed left the city in hot haste for the murderous villains. So much excitement was manifest by every one that it was extremely hard for the reporter to ascertain a correct account of the affair, but we will give the facts as presented

It appears that whoever the thieves are they first took a band of about ten head of work horses belonging to Wm Busby, in this valley, and heading southward passed over the hills just south of this city, taking in the upper Powder river range and gathering horses as they passed along, and killed one of the Busby horses on French gulch thence they passed by Auburn and Britten's station, keeping the hills on the edge of Sumter valley Sunday afternoon Louis Rivers and E. A. Allen, two stockraisers of the valley, went out in search of their horses, as they are accustomed to, and on their return home it is supposed they came in contact with the thieves about one-half mile north of the Duckworth ranch Parties living at Duckworth's say that in the evening they heard about twelve reports of a gun, but supposed some one was out hunting, and they paid no more attention to the shots Monday morning early the riderless horse of Allen appeared at the ranch, shot in the body several times, and about one-half hour later died. Parties at the ranch at once went out in search of Rivers and Allen, and in a short time came upon the lifeless form of Rivers and also that of his horse search for Allen was made in every direction, but at this writing he has not been found It is supposed that he, too, is murdered Grave rumors are afloat as to who the murderers are, many harboring the idea that the villains are Indians, as many of them are said to be in the vicinity of the scene of the murder, but the more prevalent opinion is that the villains are white men, who in trying to drive away horses not their own, and receiving some opposition on the part of rightful owners, did the killing

The posse organized here and now on the trail of the murderers, will in all probability overtake them, and in such a case, they should be hung up to the first tree

Louis Rivers, the man killed, is an old resident of this county having come here in 1862, and mined at Auburn for many years until having made considerable of this world's goods, he settled down on a ranch in Sumpter county to engage in stock raising, which was more to his ease and comfort. He was always well respected and all who knew him were his friends. Now some ruthless murderer has taken the life of him whose hand was turned against none, and who was kind and generous to a fault.

WHITELAW REID

Interviewed by the San Francisco Chronicle—Cleveland's Course Republican Prospects—Etc

Whitelaw Reid arrived at San Francisco last Saturday, and in conversation with a reporter said

"The political generals of the republican party are disposed to look upon Cleveland's course as a mild, negative sort of an administration—in fact, are holding back their judgment until the president has decided on some definite, fixed and distinctive course, based on some principle of policy As it is now, the democratic party being out of power so long, it has lost the art of government. Mr Cleveland entered the White house without knowing the men in his own party and inexperienced in the administration of such a vast army of appointments as falls to the lot of a president. With such disadvantages it is not surprising that he has made numerous mistakes. He relies too much on the judgment of others. I see he has treated your coast shabbily in the appointment of the Chinese minister"

"Then you do not think he has displayed much adherence to the civil service law?"

'By the civil service law is not meant simply the keeping of certain employes in their official places It means, also, the appointment of fit men in the high places. Was there much reform in appointing Higgins, or, again, in the case of Pillsbury? Cleveland has certainly obeyed the letter of the civil service law, which takes from him the power of discharging certain subordinates, but of the spirit of the law, the principles for which it was legislated and the carrying out of which depends upon his own wishes, the same cannot be said. The time of Cleveland's term is not far enough advanced to pronounce an unqualified judgment on the subject."

"What will be the attitude of the republican party and its representatives at the next congress?"

"Not certainly one of marked and aggressive hostility The republican representatives will carefully watch the course of the administration and its supporters, and take advantage of all mistakes, but it will not—and I am positive on this point—pursue a course of obstruction, and impede, check and negative the useful, proper and beneficial acts of the president or the just legislation of his party. The president has as yet adopted no decisive policy or formulated any definite principles of action on the leading issues that may present themselves at the next congress, and the republican party is holding back its course and intentions until some such course is adopted by the party in power

'What is the condition of the republican party and what is its future?"

"The prospects were never brighter Defeat sometimes inspires new strength, in that it shows us the true character of the adversary I think the republican party more fully understands and is now better able to cope with the democrats than before the election There is no disintegration in the party which has just gone out of power Its foundations are too strong and its parts so cohesive for the superstructure to crumble away The people already see from the slips of Cleveland that it was not a good plan to put at the head of the nation men without experience and turn those out who were tried, competent and faithful. The investigations of the democrats subsequent to the election did not reveal any long promised disclosures of peculation and official mismanagement. The republicans are not down hearted Their leaders are even now seeking to rectify several mistakes made last year and patch up certain discords in the party, and the indications point to a lively—and, to my mind, a successful—campaign in 1888."

"What reform legislation can the republicans expect in the next congress?"

"None that I know of If the tariff is attacked so as to aim a blow at our home industries, the republicans will be on hand to stop the 'reform' with lance set and visor down"

"Do you think the democrats will venture to come out in favor of free trade?"

"I think some such attempt will be made by men in their party, but what following they will have I cannot tell."

"What are Blaine's chances of renomination by the next republican convention?"

"I do not think he desires it. Certainly none of his friends entertain any idea of putting him forward again The only time he made any efforts to obtain the nomination was in 1876, when he was defeated by Hayes. Since that time he has made no fight for the honor In 1884 it was Blaine's friends that put him forward They did not have his consent. He told me himself that he had no desire to run, and he knew it was a bad year, and the result showed his judgment was correct."

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

NEW YORK, June 3 —The *Telegram* publishes a series of interviews to show that John I Davenport, chief supervisor of elections, has been missing from the city for some time The agent for the flats in which he had rooms says he left there May 1, and was, he understood, going to New Haven, Connecticut. The *Telegram* intimates that he has gone away to avoid meeting charges against him from Washington in regard to the conduct of his office.

That taint of scrofula in your blood can be wholly eradicated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PASSENGERS FOR THE NORTH.

The steamship Queen of the Pacific sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following passengers for Victoria and Puget sound ports·

Victoria—Miss M. Turner, A. J[illegible], Miss Clara Somers, Miss [illegible], James Crane and wife, D. C. O'Neal, [illegible]erts and wife, P. Trembly, Mrs. [illegible] and son, William Fairbin, A. M. [illegible] sister, T Martin and son, Mrs. [illegible]ler and child, H. J. Scott, J. B. [illegible]mann, James E. Martin, Miss M. [illegible] Elliott, R. W Reynolds, F. F. [illegible] J Stiwig, Miss Simpson, M. [illegible] W G Rigan, Miss H. Russell, K. [illegible] Fillman, R. M. Lay, wife and child, [illegible] B Fechheimer, Mrs. A. S. L[illegible] Lowndes, J. Bryden and family, [illegible]

Tacoma—A. Freadman, Miss S. [illegible] W W Miller and two sons, Mrs. [illegible] George W Chase, Mrs. J. Crawford, [illegible] and wife, Mrs M. Overmeyer, Mrs. M. [illegible] H Davis, Miss Emma Arnold, Miss [illegible] Mrs. H A. Ellis and daughter, J. L. [illegible] and daughter, A. G Dodd, P. W[illegible]

Seattle—Mrs. Nelley, Miss L. [illegible] Adams, Miss B. Fletcher, Mrs. [illegible] child, H. Levy, N Meyer, Miss [illegible] Calhoun, Miss M. Calhoun, R. J. [illegible] Burnes and two brothers, R. [illegible]erick and wife, Mrs. E. M. Reynolds, [illegible] Boss, James Boss, Miss O. Smith, [illegible]heim, Blanch Mitchell, Captain [illegible] Haycock and son, R. Clair, J. H. [illegible] and son, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. E. [illegible] daughter, L. Dumas, A. Smalley, [illegible] P B. Cornwall, J. F. Cook and [illegible]

Port Townsend—Mrs. R. C. [illegible]man, S W. Stryker, Mrs. C[illegible] F Allen, and wife, A. Liebman, [illegible] and sister, Mrs. Carter, Miss [illegible] Palmer, P. B. Barrett, R. Adams, [illegible] William Castell, A. Ferrell, Miss [illegible] King, J Welsch, M. S. Elliott, [illegible] and daughter, S. Boal, Colonel [illegible]son, Mrs. H. P Sterns, A. R. W[illegible] Smith, Miss Fairchilds, J. M. [illegible] Mr Degener, Miss T. Goodell, [illegible] Miss Downs, Miss Bogle.

SALEM NOTES.

Miss Abbie L. Grant of Oakland, [illegible] guest of Mrs. Governor Moody [illegible]

Hon C W Fulton of Astoria and [illegible] Stott of Portland, are here attending [illegible] court

W M Laughead, an old and respected [illegible] this city, died last night after a long [illegible] illness

The state printer will to-day commence [illegible] graphical work on the session laws [illegible] index being already prepared, the [illegible] probably be ready for distribution [illegible]

Dr Carpenter, superintendent of [illegible] sane asylum was called to [illegible] by a telegram announcing the [illegible] P Coshaw, his brother-in-law, [illegible] city

The informal reception tendered [illegible] man last evening by Governor and [illegible] although hastily arranged, was [illegible] pleasant and largely attended by [illegible] Salem The house was brilliantly [illegible] the host and hostess, with their [illegible] suavity and cordiality, made every [illegible] come The H A. C band were [illegible] renditions in the open air added [illegible] interest of the occasion. In response [illegible] calls Senator Sherman appeared [illegible] thanked in eloquent terms the [illegible] and our citizens generally for [illegible] tion praised our resources [illegible] mate He was followed by Hon. [illegible] liams whose remarks were [illegible] party then re-entered the house [illegible] quainted with our citizens, and [illegible] spent in social conversation.

[illegible]

Benton Killin of your city is [illegible] before the supreme court.

W M. Laughead was buried [illegible] auspices of Chemeketa lodge No. 1, [illegible] of which he was an honored member.

Alert Hook and Ladder company No. [illegible] city have elected S. J. Chadwick and [illegible] as delegates to the Firemen's [illegible] Oregon

Mr and Mrs. A. N. Moores [illegible] from their recent wedding trip and [illegible]mence housekeeping in the [illegible] the corner of Front and Union streets.

Owing to the illness of D. C. C[illegible] missary at the Oregon State Penitentiary, [illegible] Miller, formerly of Upper Astoria, [illegible] resident of this city, has been appointed [illegible] the temporary vacancy.

George Plamondon, arrested in Portland a few days since, on the charge of horse stealing, and returned here was committed to the insane asylum from which institution he escaped yesterday, and is still at large.

W W McElroy, an insane person, a resident of Umatilla county, arrived here last evening in charge of J B. Mumford. The county judge of Umatilla county being absent from home the patient was examined and committed from this county

Mrs. E N Gillingham has purchased the property on the corner of Summer and Chemeketa streets, formerly owned by F. A. Smith, who, with his family, will shortly remove to Adams, in Umatilla county. The price paid, we understand, was $2500.

A barn, the property of Mrs. [illegible], residing near the river bank, was burned last night. Loss $150, partially insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and the frequent occurrence in this city is beginning to attract public comment.

The valley firemen will arrive in Salem Monday night and Tuesday morning, en route to the state tournament at Astoria. The O. R. and N Company's boats and the steamer [illegible]phone will carry those desirous of attending at $2 50 for the round trip between Portland and Astoria.

Alert Hook and Ladder company No. 1 of this city last evening elected the following officers for the ensuing year S. J. Chadwick, president W G. Woodworth, secretary; [illegible] fovage, treasurer, Harvey Gee, foreman; Wiley Moores, first assistant, and [illegible] second assistant, John G. Booth, [illegible]derson and Henry Shoemaker, [illegible] fire delegates.

BOUND OVER.

The preliminary examination of [illegible]rence and Cooper, charged with the [illegible] Bart Coffey, near this city a few days [illegible] concluded last evening before J. [illegible] P, who bound them over to appear before the grand jury, the former in $1500 bonds each, the latter two under $750 bonds each. [illegible] were furnished and they were [illegible] custody

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

News reached the city about [illegible] evening announcing the accidental [illegible] William Farrens, son of [illegible] farmer residing some six miles [illegible] It seems that he was in the habit of [illegible] a revolver in the breast pocket of [illegible] last evening when putting the [illegible] hit it on some hard substance, [illegible] weapon, the contents of which [illegible] through his body, killing him instantly.

YAMHILL NOTES.

McMINNVILLE, [illegible]

Cherries are selling at 5 cents a [illegible]

The roof is being put on the [illegible]

The G. A R will march in the [illegible] cession next Friday

[illegible] Shobe has begun hauling [illegible] dation of his brick store.

The impression among some [illegible] is that the spring grain will be [illegible] sown the rains coming at the right [illegible] the spring grain stool out.

Mr D C Narver, chief engineer [illegible] partment, while cleaning his [illegible] morning fell from a step-ladder, [illegible] receiving other internal injuries [illegible] has been confined to his bed ever [illegible] for several days to come.

And it came to pass that a rich [illegible] ing in his vineyard, and he lifted up his [illegible] beheld afar off a would-be office-[illegible] bondsmen and he called his servant [illegible] and departed into the forest until the [illegible] of the sun Verily the loss of power [illegible] ward

Memorial day was observed here in an [illegible] ate manner Many of the business [illegible] neatly decorated The most artistic [illegible] was the *Reporter* office. The procession [illegible] of the Indian war veterans, Sheridan [illegible] the Grand Army of the Republic. [illegible] derson of Custer Post delivered the [illegible] was excellent, and was well spoken of [illegible] heard it Mrs. H. A. Laughary, [illegible] words are always music to the soldier [illegible] a while in a very impressive manner. [illegible] noon several hundred visited the [illegible] decorated the graves in an appropriate [illegible]

Boston *Advertiser*. The selection [illegible] las of C. B. Meade to be postmaster [illegible] hurst, Miss., is an insult to the [illegible] the whole country. This man was one of [illegible] actively engaged in the Copiah [illegible] He should be an outcast rather than [illegible] of an honorable position under the [illegible] His selection, if made with a knowledge [illegible] facts in the case, is in shameless [illegible] what is honorable and right. If [illegible] rance of Mead's antecedents, it is a [illegible] to be atoned for by revocation.

If health and beauty you'd [illegible]
And keep your breath a perfect [illegible]
Use SOZODONT with [illegible]
For it alone prevents the [illegible]
That mars a woman's [illegible]
And leaves her mouth [illegible]

Worthless [illegible]
Beware of worthless [illegible] the best, Hunter's [illegible]

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH ON THE INDIAN QUESTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In THE MORNING OREGONIAN of May 21st the editor of the *Nez Perces News* presents some 'Observations on the Reservation System and Objections to it." It goes for the saying that his observations and objections, in and of themselves, are based on facts and are correct, he only gives expression to public sentiment on that subject. But when he takes occasion to indulge in nasty flings at "the church and alleged philanthropists," he lays himself open to censure. I desire to call attention to the following sentences found in his article "The system of [illegible] Indians on a reservation is inherently wrong [true], and when to this is added the other wrong of farming out the agencies to the different church organizations, it becomes an outrage. The Indian policy of the government has been run by churches and philanthropists, and between them the poor Indian has become demoralized almost beyond redemption. * * * The Indian [Wonderful to tell!] agents, as a rule, are simply made wet-nurses of their respective church organizations. * * * Under the existing policy, controlled as it is by the churches and alleged philanthropists, the Indian is a vagabond on the face of the earth."

Now, Mr Editor, putting it mildly, I solemnly characterize these statements as ungraceful and uncalled for, because they do not represent the facts in the case. It is a pity that the writer of an otherwise good paper should stoop to soil his pages with such nonsense. Whether he did it through ignorance or maliciousness does not appear But since these aspersions appeared as he wrote them in the columns of the ablest secular paper in the northwest, I for one cannot sit still and allow them to pass unnoticed. And my only apology for being so tardy is the fact that I just now read them for the first time.

Proceeding on the milder supposition that through ignorance he did it, I now ask permission to present some facts in your columns for his notice and for the consideration of any and all persons who may have read his article. I will allow the "philanthropists" to answer for themselves, which they are doubtless able to do to their own justification. Suffice it to say here that there is abundant literature, scattered abroad by different associations formed for the purpose of promoting Indian civilization, from which to cull statements that would exonerate the members thereof from the charge of dealing in a "milksop philanthropy." My only purpose now is to set "the church" right before your readers on this important matter of Indian civilization. And I know of no better way of accomplishing this end than to allow the church to testify for herself and leave the verdict with an unprejudiced public.

The policy of the church is to place the Indians under its care on their own resources as rapidly as possible, to the end that they may dispense with the services of a "salaried preacher," in the sense that term is used by your correspondent. As witness recommendations first and third of a paper addressed to the board of foreign missions, by the Nez Perce mission and endorsed by the Presbytery of Idaho, to-wit,

"Believing that everything is now ready for such an arrangement, we recommend that each native church be placed under the immediate care and control of one or two of the native ministers," and

"Believing that the time has now fully come when the several churches under the care of the mission should begin to support liberally the preaching of the gospel among them, we recommend that the Presbytery instruct said churches to supplement the salaries of their ministers to the extent hereinafter named."

I submit the question, does this look like favoring the custom of treating the Indian as a 'ward?"

In regard to the "reservation system," "allotment of lands in severalty," and "extending to the Indian the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship," the policy of the church is very similar to that which your correspondent advocates in his article Indeed, there is so much similarity that one might be justified in entertaining the suspicion of a common origin—either in him or the church, which he takes it upon himself to criticise. But let us see what the latter can say for herself On page 61 of the printed minutes of the Synod of the Columbia (Walla Walla, 1883) we find the following:

"The special committee to whom was referred the report on Indian missions made the following report

To the Synod of the Columbia The Committee on the Report of the Committee on Indian Missions reports the following resolutions, and recommends their adoption, to-wit

Resolved (3) That steps be taken without delay looking to the establishment of the Nez Perce Indians on homesteads owned in severalty, with suitable timber claims and the sale of the remainder of the land of the Lapwai reservation the proceeds of which shall forever remain an irreducible fund to support schools upon said reservation for the benefit of the Indians.

Here is the berated church recommending just what the *Nez Perce News* is laboring so hard to accomplish

But particular attention is invited to the following extracts from the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church

The standing committee on bills and overtures presented their report, which is as follows

Overtures Nos [illegible] and 16 —The committee have had before them several overtures on the subject of Indian rights and missions, calling the attention of the assembly to the situation and prospects of the Indian tribes of our country, asking for increased effort in their behalf on the part of the board of home and foreign missions, and also requesting the assembly to ask the legislation of congress in their behalf The committee recommend the following answers

1. That the board of home and foreign missions be exhorted and encouraged to extend their labors among the Indian tribes, so far as can possibly be done with the means at hand and as opportunities present themselves

2. That, recognizing the fact that the relations and duties of our country to the Indians have long occupied the serious and careful attention of the United States government, the assembly express the earnest hope and desire that, as rapidly as possible there may be (1) An extension of law over the Indian tribes giving to them its protection, and making them amenable thereto (2) An individual ownership of land guaranteed to them and made inalienable for a term of years, (3) The support by the general government of common schools among them, and (4) The securing to the Indians the enjoyment of full religious liberty

The following resolution relative to overtures 15 and 16 was adopted

Resolved, That this assembly by its moderator appoint a committee of four elders and three ministers to act on the above resolutions and urge upon the government of the United States such action as will on the whole best promote the welfare of the Indians (Minutes, 1880, pp. 75, 76.)

The report of the committee on Indian rights was recommitted and the committee was continued and instructed to report to the next assembly The report is as follows "The assembly of 1880, in reply to certain overtures on the subject of the Indian tribes, adopted the answer and resolution following, namely (Then follow the resolutions above quoted.) In pursuance of this resolution your committee was appointed, and the trust of expressing the will of the assembly was committed to it. The committee met on the call of the chairman, in Washington, D C, on the 14th of January, 1881, had an interview with the president, and laid before him the memorial following (I quote so much of it only as bears on the question in hand.)

To the Honorable the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled—The undersigned, a committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, appointed at its meeting in May last in the city of Madison Wisconsin to represent to you their most earnest desires on the question of Indian rights and Indian civilization. We would, therefore respectfully [illegible] for your considerate and speedy action the following points

First—That [illegible] allotment of lands in severalty to Indians [illegible] reservations perfecting their titles to the same [illegible] present necessity Many Indians have [illegible] off their reservations and taken [illegible] government lands, as, for example [illegible] Indians [illegible] earth and [illegible] more who [illegible] long to have [illegible] governments, [illegible] Omaha agency [illegible] the States and in Dakota [illegible] and Sisseton agency

With this state [illegible] knowledge we [illegible] earnestly urge that such a plan be adopted and such legislation be enacted as will gradually but ultimately lead to the abolishing of the tribal [illegible] and the winding up of the reservation system in the granting of lands in severalty inalienable for [illegible] the titles to the same [illegible] the enactment [illegible] of years it being a part of Indians [illegible] a certain portion of [illegible] fourths of those on any reservation—have thus secured their homesteads, particular [illegible] should be wound up [illegible] some gen[illegible] regard being [illegible] to the special [illegible] treaties made with the tribe and [illegible] the rules of equity and justice involved

Second [illegible] most earnestly urge the recognition of [illegible] personal rights and rights under the law [illegible] the protection of the laws of the United States for their persons and property, and holding them strictly amenable to the same. * * * In order to carry into effect the measures and principles [illegible] we would very earnestly advocate the [illegible] passage of H R bill No [illegible], recommended by the secretary of the interior having this [illegible] object in view and such further legislation as may be deemed advisable * * * We therefore earnestly press the prayer of our memorial on your attention, with the sincere belief that the best way to elevate the Indian is to—1st. Give him a home with a perfect title in fee 2d. Protect him by the laws of the land and make him amenable to the same. 3d. Give him the advantage of a good education; [illegible] him full religious liberty [illegible] hearty adoption and carrying out of such a

NS FOR THE NORTH.

Queen of the Pacific sailed yesterday, with the follow- r Victoria and Puget sound

Turner, A. Jacobs, A. Koch, Miss Bushby, W. J. Parr, wife, D. C. O'Neal, G. F. Rob- Tremblay, Mrs. G. D. McElroy Fairbin, A. M. Van Wyke and nd son, Mrs. Webster, daugh- J. Scott, J. S. Brook, S. Hoff- Martin, Miss M. Daggett, Miss nolds, F. F. Jaques and wife, npson, M. Stiles, S. Waterfall, H. Russell, R. Roberts, Mrs. , wife and child, M. Heller, Mrs. A. S. Lowndes, F. S. en and family, Miss Anthony, adman, Miss S. Jones, Mrs. two sons, Mrs. E. Chase, Mrs. J. Crawhall, J. Duttrey Overmeyer, Mrs. M. Davis, L. ama Arnold, Miss M. Riddock, nd daughter, J. L. Cook, wife G. Dodd, P. Whitman, elley, Miss L. Meigs, W. J. Fletcher, Mrs. Pittman and Meyer, Miss Sanford, W. M. Calhoun, R. J. McNett, J. rothers, R. Hanson, A. C. Fred- Mrs. E. M. Reynolds, Mrs. Jas. , Miss O. Smith, Meyer Wolk hell, Captain Dingley, Mrs. C. , R. Clair, J. C. Edgar, wife uster, Mrs. E. S. Crossman and as, A. Smokey, Miss Stewart, F. Cook and five steerage. —Mrs. R. C. Hull, Mrs. Water- er, Mrs. Captain Williams, E. , A. Liebman, John T. Morris arter, Miss Kingsforth, John rett, R. Adams, W. Hamilton, . Ferrell, Mike King, Nicholas M. S. Elliott, F. Spring, wife Boal, Colonel Hoffman and Sterns, A. B. Whittell, Miss J. childs, J. N. Bonner and son, s T. Goodall, Miss Cochrane, Bogle.

ALEM NOTES.

SALEM, June 2.

rant of Oakland, California, is a rnor Moody of this city.

on of Astoria and Hon. Raleigh are here attending the supreme

, an old and respected citizen of night after a long and painful

r will to-day complete the typo- the session laws of 1885, and the dy prepared, the volumes will for distribution early next week. uperintendent of the Oregon in- called to Brownsville yesterday ouncing the serious illness of G. ther-in-law, who resides in that

eption tendered Senator Sher- ny Governor and Mrs. Moody, arranged, was nevertheless very ly attended by the citizens of was brilliantly illuminated and stess, with their characteristic lity, made every guest feel wel- C. band were present, and their ten air added very much to the asion. In response to numerous man appeared on the porch and nt terms the governor's family nerally for their cordial recep- resources and extolled our cli- lowed by Hon. George E. Wil- rks were well received. The red the house and became ac- citizens, and several hours were versation.

SALEM, June 3.

f your city is here on business he court.

d was buried to-day under the eketa lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., an honored member.

Ladder company No. 1 of this S. J. Chadwick and T. B. Walt he Firemen's association of

A. N. Moores have returned wedding trip and will com- ping in the Scott property on nt and Union streets.

illness of D. C. Clapp, com- regon State Penitentiary, Isaac of Upper Astoria, but now a ty, has been appointed to fill cancy.

don, arrested in Portland a few e charge of horse stealing, and was committed to the insane ch institution he escaped yes- l at large.

y, an insane person, a resident y, arrived here last evening in umford. The county judge of being absent from home the ained and committed from this

llingham has purchased the corner of Summer and Chem- merly owned by F. A. Smith, family, will shortly remove to lla county. The price paid, we $2500.

operty of Mrs. T. H. Cox, re- iver bank, was burned down $150, partially insured. The k of an incendiary, and their ence in this city is beginning to mment.

emen will arrive in Portland nd Tuesday morning, en route nament at Astoria. The O. R. 's boats and the steamer Tele- those desirous of attending for nd trip between Portland and

d Ladder company No. 1 of this elected the following officers year: S. J. Chadwick, presi- odworth, secretary; Chas. Uza- er; Harvey Ogle, foreman; rst assistant, and George Hatch, ; John C. Booth, Geo. H. An- ry Shoemaker, members board

BOUND OVER.

ry examination of Matney, Law- er, charged with the murder of r this city a few days since, was evening before J. O'Donald, J. hem over to appear before the former in $1000 bonds and the er $750 bonds each. Sureties and they were discharged from

IDENTALLY KILLED.

l the city about 9 o'clock last cing the accidental shooting of ns, son of Pres. Farrens, a some six miles east of the city. was in the habit of carrying breast pocket of his coat, and en putting the garment on he hard substance, discharging the ontents of which passed clear y, killing him instantly.

AMHILL NOTES.

M. MINNVILLE, June 1.

ling at 3 cents a pound. ing put on the Garrison block. ill march in the band picnic pro lay. egan hauling stone for the foun- k store. among some of the farmers now grain will be better than the fall umning at the right time to make stood out. ver, chief engineer of the fire de- cleaning his store on Saturday a step-ladder, breaking a rib and internal injuries from which he d to his bed ever since and will be to come.

pass that a rich man was labor- rd, and he lifted up his eyes and would be office holder seeking he called his servant to the plow to the forest until the going down rily the loss of power hath its re-

was observed here in an appropri- any of the business houses were d. The most artistic among them r office. The procession consisted r veterans, Sheridan cavalry and of the Republic. Rev. T. H. Hen- Post delivered the address. It was well spoken of by all who H. A. Laughary, whose patriotic s music to the soldier's ear, talked impressive manner. In the after- undred visited the cemetery and aves in an appropriate manner.

tiser: The selection by Mr. Vi- ade to be postmaster at Hazle- an insult to the moral sense of try. This man was one of those d in the Coplah county outrages, n outcast rather than the holder position under the government made with a knowledge of the e, is in shameless disregard of ule and right. If made in ignor- antecedents, it is a blunder only r by revocation.

beauty you'd maintain, ur breath a perfect charm, ONT with might and main prevents the harm woman's teeth and breath ner mouth as dark as death.

arthless Imitations, and always ask for ilness Imitations, s Celery Beef and Iron.

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In THE MORNING OREGONIAN of May 21st the editor of the *Nez Perces News* presents some views of the Reservation System and objections to it. It goes for the saying that his objections and objections, in and of them- selves, are based on facts and are correct; he gives expression to public sentiment on that point. But when he takes occasion to indulge in charges at "the church and alleged phi- lanthropists," he lays himself open to censure. I would call attention to the following sen- tences found in his article: "The system of keeping Indians on a reservation is inher- ently wrong [true], and when to this is added the other wrong of farming out the agencies to the different church organizations, it becomes a mockery. The Indian policy of the govern- ment has been run by churches and philanthro- pists, and between them the poor Indian has been demoralized almost beyond redemption. [Dreadful to tell!] * * * The Indian agents, as a rule, are simply made wet-nurses of their respective church organizations. * * Under the existing policy, controlled as it is by the churches and alleged philanthropists, the Indian is a vagabond on the face of the earth." Now, Mr. Editor, putting it mildly, I solemnly protest against these statements as ungraceful and uncalled for, because they do not represent the facts in the case. It is a pity that the writer of so otherwise good paper should stoop to soil his pages with such nonsense. Whether he did it through ignorance or maliciousness does not ap- pear. But since these aspersions appeared as they did, in the columns of the ablest newspaper in the northwest, I for one cannot sit still and allow them to pass unnoticed. And my only apology for being so tardy is the fact that I only now read them for the first time.

Proceeding on the milder supposition that through ignorance he did it, I now ask permis- sion to present some facts in your columns for his benefit and for the consideration of any and all persons who may have read his article. I leave the "philanthropists" to answer for themselves, which they are doubtless able to do to their own justification. Suffice it to say here that there is abundant literature, scattered broadcast by different associations formed for the purpose of promoting Indian civilization, from which to cull statements that would exonerate the members thereof from the charge of deal- ing in a "milksop philanthropy." My only object is to set "the church" right before your readers on this important matter of Indian civilization. And I know of no better way of accomplishing this end than to allow the church to testify for herself and leave the verdict with an unprejudiced public.

The policy of the church is to place the In- dians under its care on their own resources as rapidly as possible, to the end that they may dispense with the services of a "salaried agent," in the sense that term is used by your correspondent. As witness recommenda- tions first and third of a paper addressed to the board of foreign missions, by the Nez Perce mission and endorsed by the Presbytery of Idaho, namely:

"Believing that everything is now ready for such an arrangement, we recommend that each native church be placed under the immediate care and control of one or two of the native ministers;" and

"Believing that the time has now fully come that the several churches under the care of the mission should begin to support liberally the ministry of the gospel among them, we recom- mend that the Presbytery instruct said churches to supplement the salaries of their ministers to the extent hereinafter named."

I submit the question, does this look like fa- voring the custom of treating the Indian as a "ward?"

In regard to the "reservation system," "allot- ment of lands in severalty," and "extending to the Indian the rights, privileges and duties of citizenship," the policy of the church is very similar to that which your correspondent advo- cates in his article; indeed, there is so much similarity that one might be justified in enter- taining the suspicion of a common origin— that is him or the church, which he takes it upon himself to criticise. But let us see what the latter can say for herself. On page 61 of the printed minutes of the Synod of the Columbia (Walla Walla, 1883) we find the following:

"The special committee to whom was re- ferred the report on Indian missions made the following report:

To the Synod of the Columbia: The Com- mittee on the Report of the Committee on In- dian Missions reports the following resolutions, and recommends their adoption, to-wit:

Resolved (3) That steps be taken without delay, looking to the establishment of the Nez Perce In- dians on homesteads owned in severalty, with suitable water claims, and the sale of the re- mainder of the lands of the Lapwai reservation, the proceeds of which shall forever remain an inviolable fund to support schools upon said re- servation for the benefit of the Indians.

Here is the berated church recommending just what the *Nez Perce News* is laboring so hard to accomplish.

Particular attention is invited to the fol- lowing extracts from the minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church:

"The standing committee on bills and overtures presented their report, which is as follows:

Overtures, Nos. 15 and 16. The committee have had before them several overtures on the subject of Indian rights and missions, calling the attention of the assembly to the situation and prospects of the Indian tribes of your country; asking for in- creased effort in their behalf on the part of the board of home and foreign missions, and also re- questing the assembly to ask the legislation of con- gress in their behalf. The committee recommend the following answers:

1. That the board of home and foreign missions be exhorted and encouraged to extend their labors among the Indian tribes, so far as can possibly be done with the means at hand and as opportunities present themselves.

2. That, recognizing the fact that the relations and duties of our country to the Indians have long occupied the serious and careful attention of the United States government, the assembly express the earnest hope and desire that, as rapidly as possible there may be (1) An extension of law over the Indian tribes, giving to them its protection, and making them amenable thereto; (2) An indi- vidual ownership of land guaranteed to them and made inalienable for a term of years; (3) The sup- ply by the general government of common schools among them; and (4) The securing to the Indians the enjoyment of full religious liberty.

The following resolution relative to overtures 15 and 16 was adopted:

Resolved, That this assembly by its moderator appoint a committee of four elders and three min- isters to act on the above resolutions and urge upon the government of the United States such ac- tion as will, on the whole, best promote the wel- fare of the Indians." (Minutes, 1880, pp. 75, 76.)

The report of the committee on Indian rights was recommitted, and the committee was con- tinued and instructed to report to the next as- sembly. The report is as follows: "The assem- bly of 1880, in reply to certain overtures on the subject of the Indian tribes, adopted the an- swer and resolution following, namely: (Then follow the resolutions above quoted.) In pur- suance of this resolution your committee was appointed, and the trust of expressing the will of the assembly was committed to it. The com- mittee met on the call of the chairman, in Wash- ington, D. C., on the 14th of January, 1881, had an interview with the president, and laid before him the memorial following: (I quote so much of it only as bears on the question in hand.)

To the Honorable, the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commis- sioner of Indian Affairs, and to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned are a committee of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States, appointed at its meeting in May last in the city of Madison, Wisconsin, to represent to you the most earnest desires on the question of In- dian rights and Indian civilization. We would, therefore, respectfully press for your considerate and early action the following points:

First—That the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on their reservations, perfecting their titles to the same, is a present necessity. Many Indians have already gone off their reservations and taken homesteads on government lands; as, for example, the settlements of Flandrau, Greenwood, and Poncas colony, among the Sioux. Many others who have made homes on reserves are very anxious to have their titles perfected by government; as, for example, the Indians of the Santee and Yankton agencies of Nebraska, and Sisseton agency in Dakota territory.

With this state of things existing, it is very certain knowledge, we would earnestly urge that such a policy be adopted and such legislation be enacted as will gradually, but ultimately lead to the abolishing of the tribal relation and the winding up of the reservation system, by the granting of lands thus in severalty and making the titles to the same in- alienable for a term of years; it being a prin- ciple understood that when a certain portion of the Indians—say, three-fourths of those on any re- servation—have thus secured their homesteads, the reservation should be wound up. In this matter of arrangement, due regard being paid to the special treaty or treaties made with the tribes, and to the principles of equity and justice.

Secondly. We most earnestly urge the recogni- tion of Indian personality and rights under the law, by giving them the protection of the laws of the United States for their persons and property, and making them strictly amenable to the same. * * *

In order to carry into effect the measures and principles above stated, we would very earnestly urge the immediate passage of H. R. bill, No. — recommended by the secretary of the interior, or some bill having the same object in view; and such further legislation as may be deemed advisable. * * * We would earnestly press the prayer of our memo- rial upon your attention, with the sincere belief that the best way to elevate the Indian is to— 1st. Give him a home with a perfect title in fee simple. 2d. Protect him by the laws of the land and make him amenable to the same. 3d. Give him the advantage of a good education; and 4th. Give him full religious liberty.

The early adoption and carrying out of such a policy will, we believe, bring about an end of In- dian wars and Indian wrongs, and the outcome will be the elevation of the red man to the rights and privileges of citizens."—Minutes 1881, pp. 575- 567.

This committee was continued, and the mem- orial recommitted to them for the purpose of having it presented to the new administration (Garfield's) and to the new congress, which was to assemble the following December. After car- rying out instructions, the committee was dis- charged at the next assembly.

G. L. DEFFENBAUGH, Missionary.
Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, May 28, 1885.

THE UNION AND THE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your paper of the 1st instant contained the following editorial paragraph:

Chief Justice Chase, in an opinion of the su- preme court, declared that our government is a confederation of sovereign states. The same view as to the sovereignty of the states has just been upheld by the same court in a suit at law in which the Chicago and Rock Island in the state of Kansas made the point that the state did not have or possess the right to regulate the railroads within the bounds of an United States military reservation. Upon appeal the supreme court of the United States affirms such right in a state, deciding that a state does not lose its juris- diction by reason of the sequestration of the land by the federal government for special pur- poses. This decision, upon principle, should enable the state of Kansas to levy and collect taxes upon the roadbed of said corporation within the limits of the corporation. In this case the sovereignty of the state has been up- held. These decisions are not more important to the particular state interested directly than they are to the student of politics who watches eagerly the trend of the law for or against the authority of the state.

Now Chase,—though what might be called a "states rights man"—particularly when he was the governor of a state and opposed to the laws and policy of the national government,—proba- bly never, as chief justice at least, said that "our government is a confederation of sovereign states."

The expression which the writer probably had in his mind occurs in Texas v. White, 7 Wall., 700, in which the chief justice in the course of the opinion said: "The constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible union composed of indestructible states."

In discussing the origin and character of the Union and its effect on the individual existence of the states and their right of self-government, he said:

"The union of the states never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the colonies and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of war, and received definite form and character and sanction from the articles of confederation. By these the Union was solemnly declared "to be perpetual." And when these articles were found to be inad- equate to the exigencies of the country, the constitution was ordained to "form a more per- fect union."

Then, after showing that the existence of the states is necessary to that of the Union, he adds: "The preservation of the states, and the main- tenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the constitution, as the preservation of the Union and the main- tenance of the national government. The con- stitution, in all its provisions, looks to an *inde- structible Union*, composed of *indestructible states*."

Nor did the supreme court of the United States in Railway Co. v. McGlenn or Railway Co. v. Lowe, decided at the last term, hold "that a state does not lose its jurisdiction by reason of the sequestration of the land by the federal government, for special purposes."

The reservation concerning which these de- cisions were made is the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, in the state of Kansas, and was never "sequestered" or purchased by the United States for any purpose; but it is a part of the public domain within that state which was long since reserved by the national government for military purposes. In 1875, the state of Kansas ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the reservation, saving to the state the right to serve civil or criminal process thereon in cases aris- ing outside thereof, and "to tax railroad, bridge and other corporations, their franchises and property on said reservation."

The court held, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion, (1) that a building on a tract of land owned by the United States, and used as a fort or for other public purpose, is exempt, as an instrumentality of the general government, from any such control or interference by the state as will defeat or embarrass its effective use for such purpose, without any reference to how the United States acquired the property; (2) that the reservation was not a "place" acquired by "purchase" with the consent of the state, and was therefore not necessarily with- in the "exclusive" authority of the national government, under the operation of subdivision 17 of § 8 of Article 1 of the Con- stitution of the United States; and (3) that a state might voluntarily cede its jurisdiction over places needed by the general government, in the execution of its powers, where the same have not been purchased with the consent there- of, and that in such case, it may accompany the cession with any condition, not inconsistent with the effective use of the property for the purpose intended.

The novel question decided in the first case is, that the law of Kansas as fixing the liability of a railway company in case of an injury to stock on its track, continued in force within the reser- vation after the cession of jurisdiction, until changed by the United States, and this upon general principles, although the state had not attached any such condition to its cession.

But a place "purchased" or "sequestered," which is only a forced purchase, with the con- sent of the state for the erection of a fort, mag- azine, arsenal, dockyard or other needful build- ings, is thereafter, by operation of the constitu- tion under the exclusive authority of the na- tional government. HD.

The Progress of Culture.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Since young ladies in various sections of the country have taken to short hair and tinted hosiery, the Boston girl is not attracting as much attention as in time past. The Philadelphia girl is at present taking the front with the fiddle mania. The outlay for instruments is often ex- travagant. One young belle has what she de- clares is a Stradivarius, 150 years old. She has had it inlaid with pearl. The addition has ruined its tone. Still, that doesn't matter, since she has made the instrument an oddity, and can say that its cost has been nearly $700. Another enthusiast has a fiddle that she declares was a favorite of Paganini's. Its present extraordi- nary tone may be due to the fact that it is all tied up with old-gold ribbons. The quality of tone is of course impaired, but then she wanted the ribbons to agree with her complexion.

Offensive Question.

Urbana (Ill.) Herald.

If the republicans can overcome a democratic majority of 2000 in four small counties in six months, how much will this state go republican next fall?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED OUT OF the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delin- quent taxpayers named in the delinquent tax roll for said county for the year last thereto attached, and if none be found, then upon the real property, as set forth and described in the said delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged thereon, together with costs and expenses, I have duly levied (having been unable to find any goods or chattels belonging to the respective delin- quents hereinafter named) upon the following de- scribed pieces or parcels of land as set forth in said tax roll, lying and being in said Multnomah county, State of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Abel Jackson—Mort on 120 a, s 2 t 1 n r 1 w	8 80
Abernethy Mrs Sarah	7 01
Abraham James—Mort on land	9 08
Ackerman H—Mort on house on Twentieth and J sts Port	88 05
Acker & Leahy	86
Adams S B—S 7 t 1 s, r 1 e	2 61
Alford James, est of	5 28
Allen James E—Port Carutheís add lots 5 6 7 blk 161	31 60
Albina Ferry Co	[illegible]
Alexander, Robert	[illegible]
Allen Wm	3 52
Allen Maggie	88
Allen S N—E P	8 80
Anderson Mary E—Sellwood, lot 12 blk 57	88
Anderson Henry—S 5 t 1 s, r 2 e	7 01
Anderson John—S 3 t 1 n r 1 w	3 52
Anderson Andrew—Alb Proeb sub div, lot 7 blk 10	1 40
Ankeny A P—Port lots	[illegible]
Ankeny A P—Port, Watson's add, all blk 3	[illegible]
Ankeny A P—S 16 t 1 s, r 3 e	22 88
Andrews Geo B—Port Couch add lots 3 4 blk 282	15 81
Anderson Frank—Albina Proeb sub lots 12-16 blk 12	8 80
Armstrong F S Mrs—S 30 t 1 n r 2 e, 10 a	3 52
Aspinwall John—Mort on E P lots 1 2 blk 257	17 60
Atkins Mary D—S 7 t 1 s r 1 e	3 61
Atterbury A W—Stephens' add E P lot 5 blk 27	[illegible]
Atterbury A W—mort on E P Stephens' add, lot 6 blk 127	5 52
Ault S W—S 14 t 1 n r 1 e	88
Avery V A—S 25 t 1 n r 2 e	4 40
Ayer P L—Sellwood lot 12 blk	88
Backman Jos—Caruthers' add Port	13 52
Backus W H—Sellwood	[illegible]
Bailey W P	2 64
Baird A P—Sellwood lots	1 76
Baldwin Pietro—Riverside homestead	1 03
Baker & Hanson	13 13
Bancis Mrs J—mort	7 01
Ballard A M—mort	7 01
Bancroft Annie A—mort on Couch add	11 44
Banks B—und ½ of 115 acres s 3 t 1 n r 1 e	22 88
Bates Edward—Stephens' add E P lots 3 and 4 blk 17	6 16
Barin Louis—und 1-5 295 acres, s 4 t 2 n, r 1 w	2 64
Baron J R—mort on Port Caruthers' add	2 64
Bartlett E B—mort on part of	2 64
Barton & Summers—Sellwood, lot 16 blk 57	88
Barrell Crawford—s 7 t 1 s, r 2 e, 5 acres	1 76
Barry Chas—s 4 t 1 n, r 1 w, 59 acres	3 52
Bauer Jacob—mort on Port, Caruthers' add, lots 1 and 2 blk 65	4 40
Baumgarten A—mort on Little Homes No 2 lt 38	4 61
Baum N—50x100 ft 20th & K sts	3 52
Barnett Capt—shares Port Nat Bank stock	46 00
Bayer J F—s 21 t 1 s, r 1 e, 80 acres	5 28
Beck, George E	51 60
Bevis, John W	27 45
Beers E—homestead	88
Bellinger & Gearin—mort on Port, frac lots 7 and 8 blk 173 & mort on 82 acres	10 56
Bellenger C—Little Homes No 1, lot 30	88
Benedict H G—Sellwood lot 11 blk 51	88
Beno, F	17 60
Berry Mary—Portland Couch add, lot 6 blk 128, same lot ¼ blk 128	25 34
Berchtole F & Co—Tenth and B streets	7 54
Bernard John—Portland, s 36 t 1 n r 4 e, 40 acres, and railroad land s 35 t 1 n, r 4 e, 20 acres	1 76

Quong Tai Lung	21 12
Ah Yick	26 40
Lin Song Who	26 40
Sun Ark—31 Alder street	6 71
Kwong Tai Lung—66 Second st	5 28
Wo Chung Co—125 Second st	12 32
Wong Chin Way—Mort on Port	24 40
Lee Wa & Co—Port imp on	10 56
Lee Moon—Mort on Port	352 00
Lee Kim Ark—Mort on Port	105 00
Foo Tai Co—130 Second st	21 12
G Twing & Co—Port, imp on	228 80
Yick Kl John Wah & Quang Lown, Port	288 40
Ling Hing & Co—Port, imp on	70 56
Lai Way & Lai Tong—Port, imp on	105 60
Ling Yee Tong—Port imp on	88 00
Gee Kung Co—Port imp on lot 3 blk 19	56 32

Monday, the 29th day of June, '85,

At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court house in said county and state, I will sell the above described real estate at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to redemption to sat- isfy said warrants, costs and accruing costs.

THOMAS A. JORDAN,
Sheriff of Multnomah county, Oregon.

Dated May 28, 1885.

POSITION OF THE CHURCH ON THE INDIAN QUESTION.

[illegible] OF THE OREGONIAN:

[illegible] OREGONIAN of May 21st the [illegible] *Nez Perce News* presents some [illegible] on the Reservation System and [illegible] for the saying that [illegible] and objections, in and of them- [illegible] based on facts and are correct; he [illegible] expression to public sentiment on that [illegible] when he takes occasion to indulge [illegible] at "the church and alleged phil- [illegible]," he lays himself open to censure. [illegible] attention to the following sen- [illegible] in his article: "The system of [illegible] on a reservation is inher- [illegible] [true], and when to this is added [illegible] of farming out the agencies to [illegible] church organizations, it becomes [illegible]. The Indian policy of the govern- [illegible] run by churches and philanthro- [illegible] between them the poor Indian has [illegible] almost beyond redemption. [illegible] * * * The Indian [illegible] are simply made wet-nurses [illegible] church organizations. * * [illegible] policy, controlled as it is [illegible] and alleged philanthropists, the [illegible] on the face of the earth." [illegible], putting it mildly, I solemnly [illegible] statements as ungraceful and [illegible] because they do not represent the [illegible]. It is a pity that the writer of [illegible] paper should stoop to sell his [illegible] nonsense. Whether he did it [illegible] or maliciousness does not ap- [illegible] these aspersions appeared as [illegible] in the columns of the ablest [illegible] of the northwest, I for one cannot [illegible] them to pass unnoticed. And [illegible] for being so tardy is the fact [illegible] read them for the first time. [illegible] on the milder supposition that [illegible] he did it, I now ask permis- [illegible] facts in your columns for [illegible] the consideration of any and [illegible] may have read his article. I [illegible] "philanthropists" to answer for [illegible] they are doubtless able to do [illegible]. Suffice it to say here [illegible] abundant literature, scattered [illegible] associations formed for the [illegible] Indian civilization, from [illegible] statements that would exonerate [illegible] from the charge of deal- [illegible] philanthropy." My only [illegible] "the church" right before [illegible] this important matter of Indian [illegible] I know of no better way of [illegible] than to allow the church [illegible] and leave the verdict with [illegible] public.

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[illegible] the question, does this look like fa- [illegible] of treating the Indian as a [illegible]

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[illegible] That steps be taken without delay, [illegible] establishment of the Nez Perce In- [illegible] homesteads owned in severalty, with [illegible] claims, and the sale of the re- [illegible] lands of the Lapwai reservation, [illegible] which shall forever remain an [illegible] fund to support schools upon said re- [illegible] the benefit of the Indians.

[illegible] the berated church recommending [illegible] the *Nez Perce News* is laboring so [illegible] accomplish.

[illegible] attention is invited to the fol- [illegible] extracts from the minutes of the General [illegible] of the Presbyterian church:

[illegible] committee on bills and overtures [illegible] their report, which is as follows:

[illegible] Nos. 15 and 16.—The committee have [illegible] several overtures on the subject [illegible] and missions, calling the attention [illegible] to the situation and prospects of [illegible] tribes of your country; asking for in- [illegible] in their behalf on the part of the [illegible] and foreign missions, and also re- [illegible] assembly to ask the legislation of con- [illegible] behalf. The committee recommend [illegible] answers:

1. [illegible] board of home and foreign missions [illegible] and encouraged to extend their labors [illegible] the Indian tribes, so far as can possibly be [illegible] the means at hand and as opportunities [illegible] themselves.

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[illegible] resolution relative to overtures 15 [illegible] adopted:

[illegible] That this assembly by its moderator [illegible] committee of four elders and three min- [illegible] act on the above resolutions and urge [illegible] government of the United States such ac- [illegible] will, on the whole, best promote the wel- [illegible] Indians." (Minutes, 1880, pp. 75, 76.)

[illegible] report of the committee on Indian rights [illegible], and the committee was con- [illegible] and instructed to report to the next as- [illegible]. The report is as follows: "The assem- [illegible], in reply to certain overtures on the [illegible] of the Indian tribes, adopted the an- [illegible] resolution following, namely: (Then [illegible] the resolutions above quoted.) In pur- [illegible] of this resolution your committee was [illegible], and the trust of expressing the will [illegible] assembly was committed to it. The com- [illegible] on the call of the chairman, in Wash- [illegible], D. C., on the 14th of January, 1881, had [illegible] with the president, and laid before [illegible] memorial following: (I quote so much [illegible] bears on the question in hand.)

[illegible] Honorable, the President of the United [illegible], the Secretary of the Interior, the Commis- [illegible] of Indian Affairs, and to the Senate and [illegible] of Representatives in Congress assembled— [illegible] are a committee of the general [illegible] of the Presbyterian church in the United [illegible] at its meeting in May last in the [illegible], Wisconsin, to represent to you [illegible] earnest desires on the question of In- [illegible] rights and Indian civilization. We would [illegible] respectfully press for your considerate [illegible] action the following points:

[illegible] That the allotment of lands in severalty [illegible] on their reservations, perfecting their [illegible] the same, is a present necessity. Many [illegible] have already gone off their reservations [illegible] taken homesteads on government lands; as, [illegible] the settlements of Flandrau, Brown- [illegible] and Peoria bottom, among the Sioux. Many [illegible] who have made homes on reserves are anx- [illegible] have their titles perfected by government: [illegible] example, the Indians of the Santee and [illegible] agencies in Nebraska, and Sisseton agency [illegible] territory.

[illegible] this state of things existing, to our certain [illegible] we would earnestly urge that such a [illegible] adopted and such legislation be enacted as [illegible], but ultimately lead to the abolishing [illegible] relation and the winding up of the [illegible] system, by the granting of lands thus [illegible] and making the titles to the same in- [illegible] a term of years; it being a part of [illegible] that when a certain portion of [illegible], say three fourths of those on any re- [illegible] secured their homesteads, [illegible] reservation should be wound up un- [illegible] general arrangement, due regard being [illegible] treaty or treaties made with the [illegible] the principles of equity and jus- [illegible]

[illegible] We most earnestly urge the recog- [illegible] Indian personality and rights under [illegible] the protection of the laws of the [illegible] for their persons and property, and [illegible] strictly amenable to the same. * * * [illegible] to carry into effect the measures and [illegible] above stated, we would very earnestly [illegible] the immediate passage of H. R. bill, No. [illegible] by the secretary of the interior, [illegible] same object in view; and such further [illegible] be deemed advisable. * * * We [illegible] attention, with the sincere belief that [illegible] the Indian is to— [illegible] Protect him by the laws of the land [illegible] with a perfect title in fee [illegible] him amenable to the same. 3d. Give [illegible] of a good education; and 4th. [illegible] religious liberty. [illegible] and carrying out of such a policy will, we believe, bring about an end of In- dian wars and Indian wrongs, and the outcome will be the elevation of the red man to the rights and privileges of citizens."—Minutes 1881, pp. 575-567.

This committee was continued, and the mem- orial recommitted to them for the purpose of having it presented to the new administration (Garfield's) and to the new congress, which was to assemble the following December. After car- rying out instructions, the committee was dis- charged at the next assembly.

G. L. DEFFENBAUGH, Missionary.

Nez Perces Agency, Idaho, May 28, 1885.

THE UNION AND THE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Your paper of the 1st instant contained the following editorial paragraph:

Chief Justice Chase, in an opinion of the supreme court, declared that our government is a confederation of sovereign states. The same view as to the sovereignty of the states has just been upheld by the same court in a suit at law in which the Chicago and Rock Island in the state of Kansas made the point that the state did not have or possess the right to regulate the railroads within the bounds of an United States military reservation. Upon appeal the supreme court of the United States affirms such right in a state, deciding that a state does not lose its jurisdiction by reason of the sequestration of the land by the federal government for special purposes. This decision, upon principle, should enable the state of Kansas to levy and collect taxes upon the roadbed of said corporation within the limits of the corporation. In this case the sovereignty of the state has been upheld. These decisions are not more important to the particular state interested directly than they are to the student of politics who watches eagerly the trend of the law for or against the authority of the state.

Now Chase,—though what might be called a "states rights man"—particularly when he was the governor of a state and opposed to the laws and policy of the national government,—probably never, as chief justice at least, said that "our government is a confederation of sovereign states."

The expression which the writer probably had in his mind occurs in Texas v. White, 7 Wall., 700, in which the chief justice in the course of the opinion said: "The constitution in all its provisions looks to an indestructible union composed of indestructible states."

In discussing the origin and character of the Union and its effect on the individual existence of the states and their right of self-government, he said:

"The union of the states never was a purely artificial and arbitrary relation. It began among the colonies and grew out of common origin, mutual sympathies, kindred principles, similar interests and geographical relations. It was confirmed and strengthened by the necessities of war, and received definite form and character and sanction from the articles of confederation. By these the Union was solemnly declared "to be perpetual." And when these articles were found to be inadequate to the exigencies of the country, the constitution was ordained to "form a more perfect union."

Then, after showing that the existence of the states is necessary to that of the Union, he adds: "The preservation of the states, and the maintenance of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the constitution, as the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the national government. The constitution, in all its provisions, looks to an *indestructible Union*, composed of *indestructible states*."

Nor did the supreme court of the United States in Railway Co. v. McGlenn or Railway Co. v. Lowe, decided at the last term, hold "that a state does not lose its jurisdiction by reason of the sequestration of the land by the federal government, for special purposes."

The reservation concerning which these decisions were made is the Fort Leavenworth military reservation, in the state of Kansas, and was never "sequestered" or purchased by the United States for any purpose; but it is a part of the public domain within that state which was long since reserved by the national government for military purposes. In 1875, the state of Kansas ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the reservation, saving to the state the right to serve civil or criminal process thereon in cases arising outside thereof, and "to tax railroad, bridge and other corporations, their franchises and property on said reservation."

The court held, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion, (1) that a building on a tract of land owned by the United States, and used as a fort or for other public purpose, is exempt, as an instrumentality of the general government, from any such control or interference by the state as will defeat or embarrass its effective use for such purpose, without any reference to how the United States acquired the property; (2) that the reservation was not a "place" acquired by "purchase" with the consent of the state, and was therefore not necessarily within the "exclusive" authority of the national government, under the operation of subdivision 17 of § 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States; and (3) that a state might voluntarily cede its jurisdiction over places needed by the general government, in the execution of its powers, where the same have not been purchased with the consent thereof, and that in such case, it may accompany the cession with any condition, not inconsistent with the effective use of the property for the purpose intended.

The novel question decided in the first case is, that the law of Kansas as fixing the liability of a railway company in case of an injury to stock on its track, continued in force within the reservation after the cession of jurisdiction, until changed by the United States, and this upon general principles, although the state had not attached any such condition to its cession.

But a place "purchased" or "sequestered," which is only a forced purchase, with the consent of the state for the erection of a fort, magazine, arsenal, dockyard or other needful buildings, is thereafter, by operation of the constitution under the exclusive authority of the national government. DD.

The Progress of Culture.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Since young ladies in various sections of the country have taken to short hair and tinted hosiery, the Boston girl is not attracting as much attention as in time past. The Philadelphia girl is at present taking the front with the fiddle mania. The outlay for instruments is often extravagant. One young belle has what she declares is a Stradivarius, 150 years old. She has had it inlaid with pearl. The addition has ruined its tone. Still, that doesn't matter, since she has made the instrument an oddity, and can say that its cost has been nearly $700. Another enthusiast has a fiddle that she declares was a favorite of Paganini's. Its present extraordinary tone may be due to the fact that it is all tied up with old-gold ribbons. The quality of tone is of course impaired, but then she wanted the ribbons to agree with her complexion.

Offensive Question

Urbana (Ill.) Herald.

If the republicans can overcome a democratic majority of 2800 in four small counties in six months, how much will this state go republican next fall?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED OUT OF the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Multnomah, to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the goods and chattels of the delinquent taxpayers named on the delinquent tax roll for said county for the year 1884 thereto attached, and if none be found, then upon the real property, as set forth and described in the said delinquent tax roll, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the amount of taxes charged therein, together with costs and expenses, I have duly levied (having been unable to find any goods or chattels belonging to the respective delinquents hereinafter named) upon the following described pieces or parcels of land as set forth in said tax roll, lying and being in said Multnomah county, State of Oregon, described and assessed as follows:

Abel Jackson—Mort on 120 a, s 32 t 3 n, r 1 w	$ 9 80
Abernathy Mrs Sarah F	7 01
Abraham James—Mort on 160 a, s 1 t 1 n, r 1 e	9 65
Aukerman H—Mort on 100x100 ft Twentieth and J sts Port	68 08
Acker & Leahy	93 76
Adams S B—S 7 t 1 s, r 1 e	68
Aiken James, est of—S 17 t 1 s, r 1 e, 2 a	2 64
Aiken James E—Port Caruthers add lts 6 & 7 blk 161	5 24
Albina Ferry Co—Str Albina No 2, wire cable	39 60
Alexander Robert—E P Giscom's add lot 1 blk 1	51
Allen Wm O & Ellen T Spaulding—Mort on Proeb sub div Albina, lot 1 blk 3	3 52
Allen Maggie	68
Ames N S—E ½ ne ¼ s 19 t 1 s, r 2 e, 80 a	5 80
Anderson Mary F—Sellwood, lot 11 blk 53	68
Anderson Henry—S 5 t 1 s, r 2 e, 23 a	7 04
Anderson John—S 5 t 2 n, r 1 w, 32 a	3 52
Anderson John—Alb Proeb sub div, lot 7 blk 10	4 40
Ankeny A P—Port lots 1 & 2 blk 211	
Ankeny A P—Port, Watson's add, all blk 5	
Ankeny A P—S 16, t 1 s, r 2 e, 35 acres	22 88
Andrews Geo H—Port Couch add lots 3 4 blk 232, and s 5 t 1 s, r 2 e, 25 acres	15 84
Aronson Frank—Albina Proeb sub lots 12 16 blk 12	8 80
Armstrong F B Mrs—S 30, t 1 n, r 2 e, 10 acres	3 52
Aspinwall John—Mort on E P lots 1 2 blk 201	17 60
Atkins Mary D—s 7 t 1 s, r 1 e, 3 acres	2 64
Atterberry A W—Stephens' add E P, lot 5 blk 127	
Atterberry A W—mort on E P Stephens' add, lot 6 blk 127	3 52
Atalla W E—s 19 t 1 n, r 2 e 3 acres	88
Avery V A—s 35 t 1 n, r 2 e, 80 acres	4 40
Ayer P L—Sellwood, lot 17 blk 39	88
Bachman Jos—Carter's add Port, und ⅔ sub 25 blk 1	11 32
Bailes W B—Sellwood, 1 blk 10	
Bailes W B— do lot 18 blk 77	2 64
Baird A P—Sellwood, lots 1 and 2 blk 64	1 76
Barolano Pietro—Riverside homestead, lt 6 blk 17	1 00
Baker & Hamilton—s 30 t 1 n, r 1 e, 35 acres	10 56
Baird Mrs J—mort	7 04
Ballard A M—mort	7 04
Bancroft Annie A—mort on Couch add	11 44
Banks B—und ½ of 1½ acres s 35 t 1 n, r 1 e	22 88
Banes Edward—Stephens' add E P, lots 3 and 4 blk 127	6 16
Barin Louis—und 1-5 29 acres, s 4 t 1 n, r 1 w	2 64
Baron J R—mort on Port, Caruthers' add	2 64
Bartlett E D—mort on part of s 11, t 1 s, r 1 e	2 64
Barton & Summers—Sellwood, lot 16 blk 67	88
Barrell Crawford—s 7 t 1 s, r 2 e, 5 acres	1 70
Barry Chas—s 34 t 1 n, r 1 w, 59 acres	3 52
Bauer Jacob—mort on Port, Caruther's add, lots 1 and 2 blk 55	4 40
Baumgarner A—mort on Little Homes No 2, lt 23	4 84
Baum N—50x100 ft 28th & K sts, s 33 t 1 n, r 1 e	3 52
Barnett Cast—Shares Port Nat Bank stock	48 20
Bayer J P—s 31 t 1 s, r 1 e, 80 acres	5 28
Beck, George H	61 60
Bevis, John W	27 45
Beers E—homestead	88
Bellinger & Gearin—mort on Port, frac lots 7 and 8 blk 173 & mort on 62 acres, s 5, 8, 18, t 1 n, r 2 e	10 56
Bellenger C—Little Homes No 1, lot 20	88
Benedict H G—Sellwood lot 11 blk 51	88
Beno, F	17 60
Berry Mary—Portland Couch add, lot 6 blk 128, same lot 7 blk 128	25 34
Berchtold F & Co—Tenth and B streets	7 04
Bernard John—Portland, s 36 t 1 n r 4 e, 40 acres, and railroad land s 35 t 1 n, r 4 e, 20 acres	1 76
Bernstein Annie Miss—Sellwood w ½ lot 6 blk 36	44
Besser Sarah—Portland, Carth's add lots 7 8 blk 7	30 96
Bill J H—Mort on E P Stephens add, all blk 80	10 56
Bingham E B—E P, Stephens add all blk 130	14 08
Bernard C—Mort on E P, s ½ lot 2 blk 116	10 56
Burkmeier A—S 26 t 1 s, r 1 e, 1½ acres	4 04
Birnie A D—Mort on 80 acres s 31 t 1 n, r 1 e	10 56
Bird T D—Sellwood lots 10 17 blk 57 and 9 14 blk 53	3 52
Bird, O B	21 56
Black W H—Mort on 66 acres s 36 t 1 n, r 1 e	79 30
Blachley W Mrs—S 18 t 1 n, r 1 e, 160 acres	14 08
Blanchett N—Mort on 320 acres	11 44
Blanchett A M A—Mort on Portland Couch add, all blk 13 and n ½ lots 1 3 blk 26	63 36
Blanchard J A—Mort Port Couch lots 7 8, blk 253	3 52
Blanchard W—Mort on Port Couch add, 100x200ft Washington and Park	4 84
Blacyk Casper—Port city homestead lot 8 blk 85	88
Blessett C Y—Sellwood lot 6 blk 7 and lot 8 blk 57	1 07
Bloch David—Sellwood lot 16 blk 47	88
Bloch, J	8 80
Bloch Babette—Port lot 2 blk 147 and n 20 ft of lot 3 blk 147	41 30
Bloch H—Mort on nw ¼ s 33, t 1 n r 1 e	24 64
Bloom Swan—Mort Albina Proeb add lot 8 blk 6	5 24
Blumenthal, A	27 24
Bodley, W F	10 57
Bouser John—Mort on s 23, t 1 n, r 1 e	10 56
Boos J G—Alb na, w frac lots 1 2 blk 31	4 52
Boon B F et al—E P Cole's add lot 9 blk 5, same lot 3, blk 6	1 76
Botsford F J—Port Wilson's add lot 14 blk 2	88
Bowlby W—Mort on 1½ acres, s 2, t 1 s, r 1 e	4 40
Boyd Rosalie—Port city homstd 1 ds 3 4 blk 22	1 32
Boyd Hamilton—Mort on Port lots 1 2 blk 142, same e 27 ft lot 8 blk 4	30 80
Boyd H, agt—Mort on Port, 160 a, s 22, t 1 n, r 1 w	6 16
Boyd F M—Mort on Port, 80 acres, s 7 8, t 1 n, r 1 e	7 04
Brady Jas—Port Watson's add lot 5 blk 4	0 88
Brady & McLachlin—Third, bt Alder & Morrison	17 60
Bradley & Doheney—109 Front street	35 20
Bradshaw & Co	35 20
Bradford Helen—S 17, t 1 s, r 1 e, 55 acres	35 22
Bradford Allen—E P Kern's add, lot 3 blk 43	1 32
Brand Matthew—S 3 and 34, t 1 n, r 3 e, 150 acres, same s 3 and 4, t 1 s, r 3 e, 91 acres	15 81
Bravender Clara R—S 5, t 1 s, r 2 e, 1 acre	44
Brannon J D—S 2, t 1 s, r 2 e, 160 acres	7 04
Breidleng Chas—Albina, Evans add lot 5 blk 3	88
Brigham Mary, heirs of—S 18-19 t 1 r 4 e, 180 a	8 80
Brockwell A G—Sellwood, lots 15 16, blk 74	1 76
Bryson J R—Albina R R shops add, e ½ all blk 2	7 04
Brown George W—S 2 t 1 s, r 1 e, 2 a	7 04
Brown S A	1 00
Brown Mrs H C—Mort of J P Sanders, t 1 s, r 2 e	17 60
Brown M & E—Mort on 15 a s 16 t 1 s, r 2 e	2 20
Brown W F	1 00
Brown Mrs E R—Brown's tract lots 2-4, blk 6	88
Brown M H—E P, Garrison's subdi, lts 1 2 3 4 bk 4	7 04
Brown at car shops—Mort on 10 a, s 7 t 1 s, r 2 e	8 80
Buchanan & Wilcox	29 04
Buchanan Ida E—S 23 t 1 n, r 5 e, 7½ a	2 20
Buchanan J F—Und ⅔ of 73½ a, s 4 t 1 n, 6 e 58 a	2 64
Buchanan Geo W—E P Irving's add, lots 1 2 3 4 blk 13	3 52
Buchtel Jos—E P, Aikens' add, n ½ blk 266	29 07
Buckley W S—Mort on Port n ½ lot 8 blk 8	3 52
Budd Kate L—E P, City View pk, lots 7 to 14 blk 4	3 52
Bulger D—Mort on Port lot 2 blk 176	6 16
Buffett C H—Leader sewing machine	3 52
Burkhardt Bros—Port, King's to Couch, lots 17 18 blk 17	2 00
Burton L L	1 00
Burns W J—Mort on 13 a, s 2 t 1 n, r 1 w; mort on Blackiston's add, blks 12-13; mort on 100 a, s 25 t 2 n, r 1 w; Port, Couch add, lots 1 2 6 7 blk 272; e ½ lot 10 blk 272; lot 2 blk 61; Bo urne's add, und ⅔ blks 1 2 4; ½ lots 1 2 6 blk 3; Mount View park, lot 13	221 70
Burns Walter—Mort on Couch add, lot 7 blk 230	6 16
Burbridge E—Mort on Caruther's add, lot 2 blk 26; mort on Caruther's add, lot 0 blk 26	11 41
Burrows E—Mort on Couch add, lots 5 6 7 8 blk 105	35 20
Burch Amanda—Mort on Caruther's add, lot 2 blk 21	23 76
Burnham J—Port, Market st lot 2 blk 3; s 10 ft lots 6-7 blk 3	3 96
Burger J A—Port, Port city homstd, lot 3 blk 66	88
Burnell Julia—Albina, Proeb sub div, lot 5 blk 7	6 16
Burnside D W—Port, lots 1-2 blk 66; lots 7-8 blk 66	99 20
Burrows Sarah A—Caruther's add, lot 8 blk 60	2 44
Burke Jos—50x100 ft s 30 t 1 n, r 1 e, 1-8 acre	7 04
Burke Mrs W R—Mort on Couch add, lot 2 blk 152	35 20
Bush B E—Port, 42x40 ft blk 406	2 24
Butler Emma L—Little Homes No. 2, w ½ lots 5 6 blk 14	88
Barman Rosa—E P lot 7 blk 187	8 80
Barman Fanny—E P lot 8 blk 106 and lot 8 blk 127	10 36
Barman Leopold—E P, e ½ lots 3 4 blk 145	16 48
Burman I & D—E P lots 5 6 blk 1 8; e ½ lots 5 6 blk 145; w ½ lots 3 4 blk 145; lot 2 blk 106; lot 1 blk 117; lot 3 blk 4; s 24, t 1 n, r 1 e, 6 acres	305 24
Califf S B—Sellwood lots 10 11 blk 49	1 76
Cain John A—Mort on Martin tct lots 7 8 blk 4	3 52
Calef, estate of—Mort on Port lots 2 7 blk 21	88 00
Calvin M—Mort on E P, Aikin's add lots 1 2 b 300	7 04
California Pottery Co	8 80
Campbell John T—E P, Hansen's add lots 3 4 b 5	3 52
Campbell J S—Sellwood, lot 8 blk 9; lots 15 16 b 38	2 64
Campbell W J—Homestead, nw ¼ s 21, t 1 s, r 2 e, 160 acres	8 52
Campbell Coly—Mort on E P lot 3 blk 243	3 08
Cantrell David—Port city homstd lot 5 blk 60	88
Capin & Co	8 80
Carpenter E M—S 21, t 1 s, r 4 e, 120 acres	2 64
Carmack Sarah E—S 17, t 1 s, r 2 e, 40 acres	3 52
Carmack Margaret—S 17, t 1 s, r 2 e, 40 acres	3 52
Carter J B—Sellwood lots 1-2 blk 31	1 76
Cardwell Mrs C B—S 7 t 1 s, r 2 e, 10 acres; w ½ nw ¼ s 21 t 1 s, r 1 e, 80 a res; und ½ sw ¼ of nw ¼ s 21 t 1 s, r 1 e, 20 acres; Port homestead lot 4 blk 5, lot 2 blk 7; Couch add lots 1 2 3 4 blk 148, lots 1 and 2 blk 131, n 7 ft lot 3 blk 131, und ½ e ½ lots 5 and 6 blk 1; King's add blk 7	57 20
Cardwell J R Dr	3 08
Carr Mat Ida—Port imp on lot 6 blk 61	
Cardwell C H—Mort on Port homestd lot 3 blk 4	6 60
Carmack H C—E P, lots 3 and 4 blk 120; E. P. Aiken's add lot 6 blk 263; s 8 t 1 s, r 2 e, 37 acres	34 32
Carter Martin—E P, lots 1 2 7 8 blk 229	14 32
Carse J H—E P, lot 4 blk 201; lot 4 blk 237	16 72
Carlson John—S 31 t 1 n, r 1 e, 2 acres	1 76
Case W C—E P, Hansen's add lot 8 blk 1	88
Cassazzo A—Mort on Port, 50x33⅓ ft lots 2-5 blk 145	2 64
Chapman N W—Mort on Port Caruther's add, lot 8 blk 30	8 80
Chapman Henry—Port, Caruther's add, frac lot 6 blk 67	5 28
Chapman L—Sellwood, lot 14 blk 47	88
Chase Mrs L A—Sellwood, w ½ lots 12-13, blk 48	1 32
Chase W B—Port, King's add, 50x100 ft blk 3	7 92
Chalmers & Holmes—Port, Couch add, imp on lot 8 blk 11	22 88
Chamberlain M L—Albina, Park add, lots 11 12 blk 6	44
Chase Laura A—Mort on Carth add, lot 8 blk D	
Chester Oil Works, 240 N Tenth st	17 60
Chenoweth F A—Port, Carter's add, lot 5 blk 38	1 76
Christenson Mrs G—Sellwood, lot 6 blk 9	88
Church S F, est of—Mort on Port ½ lots 3-4 blk 77	211 20
Church E R—E P, Carter's add, lots 3 4, blk 1	88
City View Park Assn of E P—S 23-14 t 1 s, r 1 e, 177½ a	17 60
City of Salem Co—Und ½ stmr City of Salem	70 40
Clark Chas—S 24, t 1 n, r 1 e, 22 acres	3 30
Clark Eugene—Mort on Sellwood lots 9 8 blk 34; lot 11 blk 39	5 28
Clark Jas C—E P, Cole's add lot 6 blk 1	88
Clark S C Mrs—Sellwood lot 3 blk 47	88
Clark J Fred—Port, Watson's add, und ½ blks 29 30 31 32; und ½ 115 a, s 5, t 1 s, r 2 e, 38 a	73 92
Cleveland & Co	35 20
Clement P C—124 G street	9 90
Cline J C	
Coulder Minnie—E P, Kenworthy of lots 1-2 b 3	2 64
Cochrane Jas S—Und ½ stmr City of Salem	52 80
Coey W R—S 23, t 1 n, r 1 e, 5 acres; s 14, t 1 n, r 1 e, 10 acres	13 04
Cogswell Chas—E P, Belleview add lot 25	7 20
Cohen & Karcharole—S 2, t 1 s, r 1 e, 2½ acres	10 56
Cohn D S—Albina, Proeb sub lot 10 blk 15, lots 12 13 blk 10; lot 14 blk 10	20 24
Cole Orin—Mort on 80 acres, s 36, t 1 n, r 4 e	10 56
Cole Eli—Mort on Port Carths add lot 5 blk C	23 20
Colburn Hattie—E P Brown s n 11 lot 7 blk 5	48
Coleman—Albina, Proeb sub und ½ lot 7 blk 4	6 16
Columbia Boat House—Foot of Washington st	8 80
Collins James—Albina, lots 9 and 10 blk 5	2 64
Collier T H & W—Mort on Port Carths add lot 5 blk 25	7 92
Connell I—Mort on Port lot 2 blk M	14 52
Continental Oil Co—Port Couch add, imp on lot 3 blk 200	31 68
Cantine Alex—Multnomah, lot 1 blk 26	1 32
Cong Elizabeth—S 1 t 1 s, r 2 e, 10 a	2 64
Conrad Otto	3 52
Combs Mrs M	17 60
Cooper Jerry—S 3 t 1 s, r 3 e, 40 a	2 64
Cooper J H—Mort on E P, McMillan's add, lot 1 blk 21	3 52
Cooper J M—Mort on Port, Caruther's add, lot 7 blk n	5 80
Cook Thos—S 18 t 1 s, r 3 e, 7 a	7 20
Cook S S—Port, Couch add, imp on blk n	2 64
Corball L	2 81
Cougill C B—S 32 t 1 n, r 2 e, 2 a	19 36
Covert Stafy—S 11 t 1 s, r 1 e, 5 a	3 52
Cox A P—Mort on Albina, Proeb sub, lot 11 blk 4; E P Logan's add, lots 3 5 blk 8	88
Cox L M—Und ½ of 100 a, s 22 t 1 n, r 1 e, 12 acres	9 68
Cochrane Wm—E P lots 7 8 blk 141	26 40
Crane Bros—Oregon bag factory	22 00
Crawford J D—S 7 t 1 s, r 1 e, 5 a	35 20
Crawford J W—Albina, Park add, lots 12-14, blk 7	3 52
Cressy & W—Sellwood, lot 11 blk 78	44
Creighton Mrs J M—S 36 t 1 n, r 1 e, 7½ a	88
Cress Wm—S 18, t 1 s, r 1 e, 5 a	26 40
Cronin E A est of—Und ⅓ of 160 a, s 32 t 1 n, r 4 e, 80 a	4 40
Crossman A P—Albina Pk add, lots 9 and 10 blk 4	3 52
Crow Geo A—Port, 25x100 ft N 3, blk Q	88
Crowell Noyes—Little Homes No 2 lots 12 13	8 80
Cummings Mrs C M—Mort on E P, Stephens add lots 1 and 2 blk 128	1 76
Curry Mrs M—E P, Tolmon tract lots 6 7 8 9 blk 25	5 28
Curry H B—und 1-6 of 50 acres s 2 t 1 n, r 1 w 8 acres	1 76
Cunningham A J	88
Cutting, Merle & Co	9 41
Cypher H S—Albina, lot 14 blk 17, Albina homestead lots 13 14 bl 3	88 00
Creighton W H—S 18 and 14 t 1 s, r 1 e, 62 acres, Albina lots 3 and 4 blk 7; lots 3 and 24 b 10; lots 2, 25 26 blk 25; Marysville, lots 6 and 11, E P City View park add lots 1 2 6 7 9 10 11 14 16 bl 1; lots 9 to 22 bl 3; lots 1 2 7 8 bl 4; lot 6 15 16; bls 1 2 bl 5; lots 4 to 9 and 11 to 15 bl 5; lots 1 2 7 8 bl 6; lots 3 to 8 and 9 to 12 bl 7; lots 1 to 7 and 11 to 16 bl 8; all bl 9 except 1 18 3 12 16; lots 3 to 9 and 1 12 bl 10 all of 11; all bl 12 except 5 9 12 16; all b 14 except 1 2 3 4 5 12; all bl 15 16 7 18	3 08
Daley Rose—E P, Stephens' add lots 1 2 blk 116	7 04
Dailey Jones L—S 23, t 2 n, r 1 w, 107 acres	3 80
Danforth M—Sellwood, lot 11 blk 55	88
Darling Chas—Mort on Watson's add, lot 1 blk 9	6 16
Davenport Mrs S A—S 18 t 1 s, r 2 e, 10 acres	3 52
Davidson T—Mort on F Pfite don's claim	33 59
Davis C H—S 9 t 1 s, r 2 e, 23 acres	14 52
Davis & Smith	52 92
Davis [illegible]	1 76
Davis & Frank—E P, Kenworthy add lots 1 2 b 5	2 64
Dawson J R—Mort on Port, Carth's add, lots 3-8 blk 1 2	10 56
Deaver J C—S ½ of nw ¼ s 36 t 2 n, r 4 e, 80 a; [illegible] 25 t 2 n, r 4 e, 10 a; [illegible]	3 52
De Bois C R—E P, lots 5-8 blk 130	3 44
De Ford M F—Mort on E P, McMillan's add, lot 4 blk 24	2 20
Deby Jos—Albina, all blk 71; Watson's add all blk 1, mort on [illegible] lots 5-9 blk 53; lot 3 blk 57; 10 a, s 15 t 1 n, r 1 e; Alb Proeb sub lots 8 11 12 blk 5; Alb Proeb sub lts 13 14 15 blk 5	231 08
De Lashmutt Van B—Mort on 30 a, s 7, t 1 s, r 2 e	41 36
Deschneider E—Port, Carth's add, lot 5 blk 30	21 04
Demeras G—Albina, lots 14-15 blk 57	4 08
Dement John C—Mort on 40 a s 23 t 1 s, r 2 e; lot 7 8 blk 19, Stephen's add E P	9 08
Dement Edwd—lots 3-4 blk 19, mort on [illegible]	17 61
Dement W R (estate)—Mort on lots 3 4 b 29, Port	7 04
Dimsdey A—Lots 0 to 12 blk 1 Brown's add, E P	5 28
Denny C N—Lots 5-6 blk 1, McMillen's add, E P	15 84
Dewel Mrs W H—Mort on E P, McMillan's add, lot 4 blk 22	1 14
Dewel Mary C—Mort on Port, Couch lot 7 b 157; on Albina on 2½ a, s 25, t 1 n, r 1 e; on Port Carths' add, lots 7 8 blk 145; on 1 acre, s 8, t 1 s, r 1 e	28 77
Dickenson John H—Mort on 41 a, s 22-23 t 1 s, r 1 e	26 40
Dietz Christopher—S 5 t 1 n, r 1 w, 40 a	3 52
Dillon Isaac—S 16 t 1 n, r 1 e, 40 a; mort on nw ¼ of sw ¼ s 16 t 1 n, r 1 e	22 80
Dickson, Bernstein & Co	17 60
Dix Bros—Sawmill	61 60
Dinlosh W—Mort on Watson's add, lot 1, blk 20	5 80
Dobbinson Henry—S 8 t 1 n, r 1 e, 5 a (paid $3 52)	4 52
Doblin J A—Sellwood, lots 3-4 blk 70	1 76
Donald E est of—Port, lot 4 blk 182	73 92
Donahue C R—Mort on 80 a, s 5 t 1 n, r 1 e	58 60
Doscher J C—S 14-29 t 1 n, r 1 e, 15 a; Doscher's river lots 26 27 28 s 75 ft 21 blk 2	177 40
Donk Mary—Mort on nw ¼ of nw ¼ s 8 t 1 n, r 1 w	3 52
Douglass Chas—S 6 t 1 n, r 1 w, 40 acres	2 20
Dougherty—Port, Couch add imp on e ½ lots 2 and 3 blk 201	1 76
Dougherty D R—S 28 t 1 n, r 2 e, 40 acres	3 52
Doughty Wm—Albina Park add lot 1 blk 10	44
Drake J—S 28 t 1 n, r 3 e, 80 acres	3 52
Dray Nancy B—Mort on Port lot 1 blk 102	23 49
Drayton F W—Albina, lot 23 blk 1	1 32
Dubeck Fred—Mort on 143 acres s 31 t 1 n, r 3 e	6 16
Dufur, A J—E P, Holladay's add, lts 7 8 bl 45	15 84
Dunbar D S—S 29 t 1 n, r 3 e, 65 acres	3 52
Dunn Edward—S 23 t 1 n, r 4 e, 160 acres	7 04
Durand G W—S 5 t 2 n, r 1 w, 80 ac; s 6 t 2 n, r 1 w, 29 acres; s 32 t 3 n, r 1 w, 151 acres	19 44
Durner J G—Port City Homestead, lot 3 blk 35	88
Durner J G & Co	5 28
Dyer J S & L M—Mort on Port, lot 8 blk 315	12 32
Dundee Mortgage and Trust Inv Co—Mort on s ½ 1 8 blk 30, Port; lots 5-8 blk 12, Couch's; frac lot 4 blk 281, Couch, 5-8 blk 210; e lt 2 bl 53; lot 3 blk 11; blk 281, Couch; Clay and 12th sts; 5-8 blk 12, Couch; 1-2 blk 6, Carths 1 blk 14; s e ¼ blk 42, Couch; 7-8 blk A, frac B and Nineteenth sts, 200 x201 ft; 1-4 blk 88, Couch; 1 blk 64, Couch; 4 blk 116; 1-2 blk 117; 7-8 blk 110; all blk 87; all blk 96; n ½ all blk 88; all blk 95; 2 blk 7; part of s 18, t 1 n, r 1 e lot 5; 5-8 blk 12, Port; 1 2 7 8 blk 103, Port 3-4 blk 219, Port; 6 blk 264, Port; nw ¼ ne ¼ blk Y Port; 7-8 blk 16, McMillan's add, E P; 3-4 bl 143, Port, 8 blk 9, Port; 7 blk 9, Port; ¼ of 4 5 6 blk 260, Port; n ½ 4 blk 73, Port; 7 blk 144, Couch; 160 a, s 26, t 1 n, r 1 w; 160 a, s 18, t 1 s, r 1 e; 120 a, s 18, t 1 s, r 1 e; 4 blk 116, Port; 1-2 blk 117, Port; 7 8 blk 110, Port; all blks 87-96, E P; n ½ all blks 88-95, E P; e ½ sw ¼ s ½ blk J, Port; 160 a, s 31, t 1 s, r 1 e; 320 a, s 35, t 1 s, r 1 e; 3 blk 11, Port; 7-8 blk 225, Port; 1-2 blk 97, Couch; 4 blk 123, Port; 4 blk 116, Port; 1-2 blk 117, Port; 7-8 blk 110, Port; 3 blk 9, Port; 6 7 8, blk 310, Aiken's add to E P; frac all blk 313, Port; 21,574 sq ft E P; 1-2 bl 30, Port; 7-8 bl 17, Carths; Jefferson and 2th sts Port; 1 2 3 4 blk 208 Port; 5 s ½ 6 blk 48 Port; n ½ of n ½ blk J Port; 4 blk 110, Port; 1 2 b k 117 Port; 7 8 blk 110 Port; 87 blks 87 96 E P; n hf blks 88 95 E P; blk 262 Ninth and Morrison; 8 blk 200 Port; 5 s blk 213 Port; 5 6 blk 205 Port; 3 blk 11 Port; 3 blk 203 Port; 1 blk 73 Port; 1 2 blk 34 Port; and 1 blk 16 Port Homestead; 7 8 blk 225, Port; s ½ lot 3 blk 161, Port; frac blk I, Carths; e ½ blk E, Carths; blk D, Carths; e ½ lot 2 blk 49, Couch; 5 blk 21, Couch; 1 2 blk 75, Couch; 1 2 blk 30, E P; 3 6 blk 140, E P; s 12½ ft lots 2 7 blk 140, E P; 1 blk 80, Couch; all blk 104, Carths; n ½ lot 3 blk 174, Port; 4 blk 174, Port; s 75 feet n ½ lot 1 blk 20, Port; 8 acres s 14 t 1 s, r 1 e; w ½ lots 7 8 blk 320, Port; s ½ all blk 250, Port; 50x100 ft blk 67, Carths; 21 acres s 32 t 1 n, r 2 e; 1 2 blk 220, Port; 12th and Jefferson sts Port; 4 blk 322, Port; 480 acres, s 7 t 1 n, r 2 e; 167 acres s 6 6 7 8 t 1 n, r 2 e; 165 acres s 17 t 1 s, r 3 e; 1 2 blk 125, Port; 3 4 5 6 blk 250, Port; n ½ lot 4 blk 73, Port; 75 acres s 4 5 8 9 t 1 s, r 1 e; 6 7 8 blk 310, Aiken's add, E P; 23½ acres, s 7 t 1 s, r 2 e; 310 acres s 24 25 t 1 n, r 2 e; 30 acres s 15 t 1 s, r 2 e; s 25 t 1 n, r 3 e; 2 3 blk 2 Port Homestead; 6 acres Murray claim; 71 acres s 18 t 1 s, r 1 e	2360 32
Eaton R K—Mort on lot 6 blk 60 Couch	11 70
Eddy Peter—Mort on lot 7 blk 6 Watson's add	2 20
Eddy Peckhard & Co—16th and S sts	8 80
Edgar Wm—Lot 6 blk 6 City View park E P	88
Edwards M A—Mort on 3½ acres, Taylor D L C	11 70
Eels Myron—Mort on 25x100 ft Montgomery and 13th sts	6 16
Egan Mariah—Mort on lot 3 blk 8 Ainsworth tract	1 32
Egleston J M	21 12
Eisenhauer C and Hall L—Mort on 100 acres; ½ int on $1000 mort	8 80
Elwanger Margaret	44
Elliot I A—Carths add lot 8 blk 131	11 44
Elliot Geo—s 11 12 t 1 s, r 2 e 320 acres	21 12
Elliot J W—Carths add lot 8 blk 38	1 76
Ellis Mrs A A—Sellwood lot 10 bl 39, lots 16-17 b 49	2 64
Elmer G W—S 14 t 1 s, r 1 e, 6 1-2 acres	8 80
Emerson Wm—Mort on Alb Proeb sub, all bl 14	70 40
Engelka L—Port, lot 7 s ½ blk Q	22 88
Enabeln N J—Midway lot 4 bl 1	44
Epplinger Louis—Esmond hotel	35 20
Espey W W—S 20 t 1 s, r 2 e, 55 acres; s 21 t 1 s, r 1 e, 10 acres, s 31 t 1 n, r 1 e, 17 acres; lot 6 bl 6 E P, Cole's add; frac lot 4 bl 3 E P, Brown's add; lots 5 6 7 8 bl 3, E P, Brown's add; lots 1 2 bl 8 imp in Port	58 96
Evans A F & Co	88 00
Evanson Niles—Alb Prk add, lots 5-6 bl 2	88
Everson Isaac—S 36, t 1 n, r 1 w, 40 acres	7 04
Everest E—Mort on E P, s ½ lot 2, bl 142	6 16
Ewing Jane—Port, King's to Couch, lot 11 bl 20; 60x40 ft s of L bt Twenty-first & Twenty-second, ½ acre	3 36
Dinkelspiel S B & Co—Mort on Port lots 7-8 blk 121	3 52
Fack'er C E—Mort on Port, Couch add, lots 6-7 bl 27	58 69
Fairchild W—Albina, s ½ lot 20 bl 1	88
Farnsworth Kate—E P lots 7-8 bl 47	7 92
Farmer J P—Mort on E P, Holladay's add, lot 4 bl 76; Port, Couch imp on lot 1 bl 12	34 32
Faulkman—E P, Kerns add lots 1 8 bl K	3 52
Feldman Jacob—Sellwood, lots 1-2 bl 76	1 76
Ferry E P—Albina, Gay tract, lot 9 bl 8	1 17
Fickens Haman—Mort Port, Couch add lot 6 bl 63	13 32
Finke Jos & Son—Cooper shop, Port	1 76
Fenpel G W	15 84
Finnen John	35 20
First Presb church—Port, lots 1-2 n ½ bl H	23 76
Fisher & Son—266 First street	8 80
Fishel Chas—Port, Couch add lots 6-7 bl 101	15 84
Fitzpatrick—Mort on Raffety add lots 3-4 bl 5	4 40
Fish Leonard—Mort on 5 acres, s 11, t 1 s, r 1 e	4 40
Fleishman W—Multnomah, lots 3-5, bl 27	3 52
Fitzpatrick—Port, imp on lot 7 bl 8	3 52
Ford S M—S 31, t 1 n, r 2 e, 10 acres	7 04
Ford F A—Mort on Albina lot 8 bl 30	3 52
Foott John A	176 00
Foster A S—Sellwood, lots 5 6 bl 47	1 76
Freeborrow Henry—S 5, t 1 s, r 2 e, 10 acres	3 52
Frazer Wm—E P, Irving's add lots 3 4 5 6 bl 15	7 48
Franklin R M—Mort on E P, lot 8, bl 125	8 48
Frank C C—Mort on Port lot 5 bl 118	3 96
Frank L H—Stationery	88 00
Frank L D—Albina, lots 11 15 16 bl 25	3 52
Francis E D—S 5, t 1 s, r 2 e, 10 acres	17 60
Francis E L—Albina, Gay's add lots 6 7 bl 5	44
Freeman Thos—E P, imp on lots 1 2 7 8 bl 43	4 40
Fryer Eliza	2 64
Fuller G F—Albina Proeb sub lot 7 bl 14	2 64
Fuller Mrs F A—Sellwood, lot 4 bl 30	2 64
Fullerton Josiah—S 25, t 3 n, r 2 w, 70 acres	5 28
Gollick, Weinrich & Co	8 80
Gamble A M	8 42
Gardner Laura—Port, Carths add, 3 w of 55	10 56
Garrison J E—Port, King's add, 60x100 ft	10 56
Garrison C G—Mort on Midway lots 1 2 bl 1	6 16
Gaston Mrs M J—Mort on Port, Couch add, lots 5 to 8 bl P	6 16
Gandon F J—Morrison street	6 28
Gee A & Bros—S 9, 10, 15, 16, t 1 n, r 2 e, 167 acres	21 12
Geist M J—Port, lot 2 bl 141	1 00
Geraghty F E—Mort on 5 acres, s 7, t 1 s, r 1 e	7 04
Gercals E J—S 1, t 1 s, r 2 e; homestead, s 14, t 1 s, r 4 e, 48 acres	5 80
Gibbons Edw	1 80
Gibb M—Mort on E P, Holladay's lots 1-2 bl 45	7 04
Gibbon L F et al—Multnomah, lot 11 bl 12	88
Gilbert Felix	1 00
Gilbert F N	1 00
Gilkey W F—Mort on Port, lots 1 2 bl 20	35 20
Gillikan & Fleager—Port, lot 3 bl 274	1 76
Gilliland R H—E P	3 52
Gilman S L et al—Albina homestead, all bl 11	88
Gilmartin Chas—Multnomah, lots 4 8 bl 11	1 76
Gilmore W E—S 18, t 1 s, r 2 e, 5 acres	88
Gipson J H—S 5, t 1 s, r 2 e, 16 acres	7 04
Gile Peter—S 36, t 1 n, r 2 e, 40 acres	2 76
Gleason M J—Mort on Port lot 6 bl B	4 84
Gleason P M—S 24, t 1 s, r 1 e, 5 acres	2 64
Gubat E C—S 22, t 1 n, r 1 w, 80 acres	5 28
Godfry Betsy—E P, Lane add, lots 7 8 bl 275	13 20
Goldman S—123 Front street	8 80
Gotlieb H	8 80
Gordon Annie—Sellwood, lot 3 bl 17	88
Gozenbach C H—Mort on Port, Carths add, w ½ lot 7 bl 20	7 04
Gray Wm—S 17, t 1 s, r 2 e, 40 acres	4 52
Gray Mary E—E P, e ½ lots 5 6 b 278	7 04
Graston E—Port, imp on lot 8 bl 44	22 88
Graston Isaac—Mort on 52 acres, s 31, 32, t 1 n, r 3 e	5 28
Gregory A H—Port, Couch add, imp on lot 2 bl 61	4 40
Gregory W M—Mort on Port, Couch add, lot 7 bl 200	2 64
Gregory Wm, trust—Mort on 7 a s 11, t 1 s, r 1 e	5 28
Gregg J T—Albina, Park add lot 7-8 bl 4	88
Green S H—Mort on Midway, lots 3 4 bl 4; lots 1 2, bl 1	5 28
Griffen Jas—Mort on Albina, Proeb sub add, lot 13, bl 7	2 64
Grove John—s 17, t 1 s, r 1 e	6 16
Grover R W—Mort on Port, Caruths add, lots 7 8 bl 131	10 56
Gropper Peter—Mort on Port, Caruths add, lot 1 bl 59	11 41
Grow John	1 00
Harmon Louis	78 30
Hess Geo A	5 28
Habersham R A—Port Homestead lots 2-3 bl 2; lo, 5 bl 5	22 10
Hackett N	1 20
Hagedorn B—Albina, Evans add, lots 10 to 18 bl 2	8 04
Haines B L—E ½ s ½ s 31 t 1 s, r 1 e, 10 acres	4 44
Haight Annie E—S 22, t 1 n, r 1 e, 5 acres; Alb Homestead lots 1 2 3 4, bl 5	6 16
Haight E J—Und ⅓ of 100 acres, s 21, t 1 n, r 1 e; [illegible] acres; Alb Homestead, nw ¼ all bl E; se ¼ all bl F; lots 12 to 15 bl 28; lot 16 bl 7; lots 5 6 7 8 bl 8; all bl 10; Port, Couch add, lot 8 bl 151; Albina, lot 5 bl 26	51 32
Haines & Reed—E P, Holladay's add, lots 5 6, bl 46	11 44
Halter John and Zorn C—Portland, Couch, lot 2 blk 2 0	8 80
Hamilton C E e t of—Port, s ½ lot 3 bl 254; lots 4 5 6 bl 253	64 24
Hamilton A J—Mort on E P, lots 7 8, bl 182	14 08
Hamilton Thos B—S 22, t 1 s, r 3 e, 80 acres	5 28
Hamilton Chas—S 12, 13, t 1 s, r 1 e, 7 acres	7 04
Hampton F—Albina, lot 8 bl 1	1 32
Hamilton Jas—Sellwood, lot 8 bl 17	88
Hansen Andrew	6 28
Hand C B—Mort on Port, Carths add, lot 6 bl 61	3 96
Hansen Bros Jr—E P, Hanson's add, lot 4 bl 1	1 88
Hanks W S—28 Seventh st	88
Hardy J N—Mort on Port, Carths add, lot 5 of 151	6 16
Harrington J H M—Mort on Port, lots 3-4, bl 28	61 60
Harris E—Sawmill in Sellwood	35 20
Harker Sarah E—Mort Mrs R Phelps	8 80
Hartman B	35 72
Hart Mrs T—S 18, t 1 n, r 2 e, 5 acres	88
Harvey Louisa—Albina, Proeb add, lot 12 bl 5	2 64
Hathorne Lorinda—SE ¼ s 16, t 1 s, r 1 e, 160 acres	3 52
Hawley Eloise—Mort on Alb, Proeb sub, lot 7 b 4	3 52
Hays W S—Mort on E P, llth st bet J and K	1 76
Haynes C H—Port, Slavin's add, all bl 11	1 76
Haywood Chas P—Mort on Albina, Proeb sub, lot 6 bl 15	6 16
Hatch C D	12 32
Haverly J D—S 7, t 1 s, r 2 e, 10 acres	7 04
Heilbronner Max—Mort on Port, lots 1 2, bl 65	106 60
Hess E M—S 5, t 1 s, r 2 e, 25 acres	5 28
Heller & Bros	2 64
Henry Chas	1 00
Henry Geo B—Sellwood, lots 7 8 bl 50	1 76
Hensley H S—Homestead, s 35, t 1 n, r 3 e, 154 acres	8 52
Henderson Louis—50x100 ft s 2, t 1 s, r 1 e, ⅛ acre	4 40
Hendricks I G trust—Mort on Port, Carths add, lot 6 bl C	8 80
Hendricks John C—S 2, t 1 s, r 1 e, 10 acres	5 28
Henry E F	3 72
Henson Jacob	44
Hewitt R—Sellwood, lot 16 bl 81	88
Hess D M—S 27, t 1 n, r 3 e, 152 acres	12 32
Huelner & Leahy—S 14, t 1 n, r 1 e, 20 acres; s 23, t 1 n, r 1 e, 6 acres and ½ of 100 acres s 22, t 1 n, r 1 e, 50 acres; s 21, t 1 n, r 1 e, 37 acres; s 14, t 1 n, r 1 e, 112 acres; Alb R R shops add, lots 3 to 6 bl 6	172 88
Highfield W F—Mort on Port, Carths, lot 5 bl 100; mort on Couch, lot 3 bl 125; lots 5 6 bl 55; part 1 4 5 bl 6; s 43x44 ft, lot 3 bl 131	106 58
Hall E—Multnomah, lot 11 bl 11	88
Hill W Lair—Und ½, 125 x 20, 2 t 1 n, r 1 e, 67¼ acres	9 40
Hill & Engelhardt—E P, Steph's add, all bl 111	17 60
Hirsch I	8 80
Hirschfeld—[illegible] 100 ft s 35, t 1 n, r 1 e, ½ acre	7 04
Hobart E F	1 00
Hodge E A—Mort on Port Couch add lot 2 bl 15	31 60
Hodge E N—Mort on Port Couch add lot 7 blk 115	29 04
Hodges—Port imp Co lot 6 blk 253	35 20
Hofman—Und ½ w ½ s 15, t 1 n, r 1 e, 2 ½ a	2 64
Holt A—Albina imp on lot 4 bl 4 5 7	3 52
Holland Alex—Mort on C S Clark	21 12
Holeman Wm—E P, Alb add lots 5 6 7 8 blk 2	15 28
Hollingsworth A—E P, imp on w ½ lot 8 blk 115	4 40
Holbrook Geo H	38 72
Holladay Ben, est of—E P, Holladay's add all blk 9 all blk 21 all blk 42	140 80
Holeman Carrie—E P, Hs add lots 3 4 blk 2	2 64
Hoover Jacob—Mort on 160 acres, s 16, t 1 s, r 2 e	25 20
Horton Alice—Mort on Port lot 5 bl 43	6 16
Houck Mrs A M—Port City Homestead lot 1 bk 65	68
Houlding A P—Mort on 160x100 ft 25th and J sts Port; on Midway lot 4 blk I mort on Fulton lot [illegible] I, mort on E P w 25 ft lots 1 2 blk 43 mort on Fulton, lot 4, bl 1	30 02
Houghton & Palmer—Brick yard	10 56
Hovender Alfred—Mort on Port lot 1 blk 109	17 00
Howe A & Co	5 28
Howe T M—Sellwood, lots 15 16 blk 34, mort on Sellwood, lot 3 blk 47	3 52
Howe H—Mort on E P Marshall add lots 7 8 bk 348	7 04
Howell Ben—S 22 27, 28, t 2 n, r 1 w, 190 acres	25 06
Hoyt F H	21 12
Hudson H M—S 10, t 1 s, r 1 e, 20 acres	1 76
Huber Louis—E P Cole's add lots 4 7, blk 10, lot 5 blk 7, lot 1 blk 12, s 8 t 2 n r 1 w, 106 acres	30 80
Hulgin B L	17 60
Hughes Melissa—E P Sullivan's add lots 5 6 bk 22	1 32
Hunter Wm H	1 00
Hunter A—S 18, t 1 s, r 1 e, 1 a res	8 80
Hungate J A—Mort on Port, lot 4, bl 268	23 76
Hunter Alonzo—s 8, t 1 s r 1 e, 5 acres	2 64
Hupley J G—Sellwood, lot 1 blk 55	88
Hutton Mrs S A—Mort on Port, Caruther's add lot 4 blk 18	2 64
Hutchinson J C—E P imp lots 7 8 blk 81	3 52
Hyland J—Port, imp on 5 blk 227, mort on Port Couch add, lots 6 7 b k 94	24 64
Imbrie Rex—Mort on 80 acres, s 8, t 1 n, r 1 w	2 64
Imbrie R—Mort on Lunder & McQuinn's claim, s 26, t 2 n, r 2 w, 40 acres	17 16
Ingram Annie—Sellwood, lots 15 16 blk 78	3 08
Ives Mrs E R—Drug store 6th and G	18 60
Irving John—Mort on J Irving's add lts 1 2 3 4 b 13	2 64
Irwin W J—Mort on E P, lots 3 4 blk 39	6 16
Irwin S R—Mort on Port, Carths add, lots 1,2 bl 37	
Irwin S R— do do do lots 3,4, bl 38	46 64
Irving Elizabeth—Mort on Port lot 8 blk 69	70 04
Jackson F M	7 00
Jacobs H	17 61
Jacobson—Mort on Port Carth's add lot 3 b 65	3 52
James C W and Wagy Cherry—Mort on 92 acres, s 26, t 1 n r 4 E	8 80
Jessup & Carpenter—Nth Albina lots 5 6 7 8 bl 12	1 76
Johnson Olif—Sw ¼ of sw ¼ s 20 t 1 s, r 1 e, 40 acres	10 56
Johnson Ole—S 0 t 1 s r 1 e 7 acs; mort on 6 acs s 6 t 1 s, r 1 e	6 16
Johnson Mary	41
Johnson Andrew—S 33 t 1 n r 1 e, ½ acre	8 80
Johnson R S	23 16
Johnson O C—S 5 t 1 s, r 1 e, 7 acres	88
Johnson J & S J—Mort on SE ¼ s 22 t 1 n, r 1 w	11 41
Johnson E H—Mort on part of bl 29, McMillan's add, E P	4 40
Johnson Wm—Lots 5 6 7 bl 102, Port city homstd	2 64
Johnson A—Lots 6-7 bl 2, Park add, Albina	88
Johnson S—Lots 18-19 bl 2 Park add, Albina	88
Jones H—Mort on lots 5 6 7 8 bl 76, Stephens add, E P	11 44
Jones W—Lot 12 bl 16, Albina	1 32
Jones John W—Lot 4 bl 27, Port city homestead	88
Jones Francis—Lot 8 bl 11, Proeb sub, Albina	2 64
Jones R E—Merchandise broker	35 21
Jorgensen P—Lots 17 18 bl 284, Couch	22 08
Joy J M—S 25, t 3 n, r 2 w, 185 a	8 52
Kane A A—Lots 1 2 3 5 6 7 bl 7, R R shops add, Albina; lots 12 to 16 b 7	9 63
Katzdobler Oswald	1 00
Kance F—Bakery	37 31
Kaufman A	1 76
Kehoe Jos—Mort on lot 5 bl 67, Alb; 6 a, s 12, t 1 s, r 1 e	23 88
Keef Jos—Frac lots 4-5 bl E, Carter's add, Port	3 96
Keil E H—Lots 1-2 bl 7, City View Pk add, E P	1 20
Kelly Thos—S 32, t 1 n, r 1 e, 20 a	7 43
Kelly Gilby—S 13, 2 1 s, r 2 e, 7½ a	84
Kelly Hattie—S 4, t 1 s, r 1 e, 1 a	3 52
Kelly Mary—W ½ lot 3 bl B, Port homstd	2 20
Kellogg, Davis & Sears—National Hotel	17 60
Kelliher Pat—Lot 6 b A, Carths add, Port	2 20
Kennedy Michael—Lot 11 bl 34, Sellwood	88
Kennedy J—Mort on lots 1 2 bl 206, Port	21 76
Kennedy Julia A	1 00
Kerrigan Eliza—Lots 3 6 bl 81, Carths add, Port	3 52
Kerns J W & Hughs Eliza G—Mort on Waverly, ½ int lot 25; lot 14	9 08
Kirchibal R & L—100x100 ft, s 33, t 1 n, r 1 e, ¼ a	10 56
Heys Walter—S 30, t 1 n, r 2 e, 3 a	4 40
Kitterman G & Son—E P	10 56
Kidder Rice—Mort on lot 14 bl 35, Albina	6 16
Kippe Dan—Mort on 5 acres, s 23, t 1 n, r 1 e	7 04
Kindorf August—S 18 t4, t 1 s, r 1 e, 8 a	5 28
Kincaid J A—S 28, t 1 s, r 3 e, 80 a	4 40
Kimball A S—Mort on n ½ bl 5, Couch add	53 96
Kimball H F—Mort on lot 5 bl 211, lot 4 bl 203, lot 7 bl 62, lot 1 bl 24, Couch; 75x82 ft Clay & Fifth sts; lot 5 bl 131, lot 1 bl 198, lot 5 bl 211, Couch add, lots 1-2 bl 17, Carths add; lot 7 bl 184, lots 2 3 6 bl 144, lot 7 bl 93 Couch add; lots 3-4 bl 96, Stephens add, E P	322 08
Klosterman Bros—Mort on lot 8 bl 93, Couch add, Port	3 16
Knauff J C—Lot 14 bl 16, Proeb sub, Albina	6 16
Knott Levi—Lot 5 bl 2, E P; 5 6 bl 37, Tibbett's add, E P; 3 4 bl E, Kerns add, E P; all bl 14, Waverly add, E P 8-0, River lots, Albina; s 4 9 10, t 1 n, r 1 e, 70 a; and ½ a, s 2, t 1 s, r 1 e; und 12½ a, s 29 30, t 1 n, r 1 e	180 04
Kramer Wm—Lot 4 bl 11, Port, King to Couch	3 52
Krause M & Bros	47 96
Kuhl C F—Lot 10 bl 54, Sellwood	88
Kuhn C Lewis	15 84
Kurz Jos—S 25, t 1 n, r 1 e, 25 a, Couch add	1 40
Kutzman A—Lots 4 5 bl 1 Brendel's add Albina	15 96
Kutzebardt	1 00
Ladd & Bush—Mort on lot 4 bl 250 Port park	6 16
Ladd & Tilton, agents	4200 00
Lacour L R & E F—Lots 12 13 lots 17 to 25 bl 3 all lot 7 bl 8 lot 7 lots 15 to 22 bl 15 all bl 26 lots 13 21 22 25 bl 21	90 20
Ladd E A—S 35 t 1 n r 3 e, 11 acres; s 33 t 1 n, r 4 e, 40 acres	2 20
Landigan John—Lo s 5 6 bl 30 Albina	7 04
Landiken Geo M—Lot 14 bl 4 City View park EP	44
Lance O H—S 19 t 1 s, r 2 e, s 24 t 1 s, r 2 e, 80 acres	18 56
Lance H W—Lot 1 b 8 Cole's add E P	1 76
Larsen John H—Mort on lot 3 bl 231 Couch add	7 04
Laury Catharine—Lots 17 19 bl 2 Midway	88
Lavagno Carlo—Lot 2 bl 121 Grover add Port	1 32
Laver Frank—S 17 18 t 1 n, r 3 e, 320 acres	28 16
Lavine Frank—S 21 t 1 s, r 4 e, 120 acres	4 40
Lawler Pat—S 18 t 1 n, r 1 e, 60 acres	15 84
Lawrence I N—Mort on lots 3 4 bl 81 Steph add E P	4 40
Ledder Mrs Augusta—S 7 t 1 s, r 5 e, 38 a	1 32
Leary Wm—S 22 t 1 n, r 1 e, 7 a	7 92
Leathers Mrs R V—Mort on 10 acres, s 6 t 1 s, r 2 e	5 28
Lee Effie L—Lot 1 b 23, Tolman trct, E P	44
Legless J—Lot 1 bl 2 Midway	44
Leland E W—NW ¼ s 2 t 1 s, r 43, 160 a	5 28
Lent F L—E P	17 60
Leonard & Marx—Fulton house	57 20
Leuthold Mrs S—100x100 ft s 33 t 1 n, r 1 e, ¼ acre	107 36
Leonard Mary—S 6 t 1 s, r 1 e, 1 a	1 32
LeRanscuer—Shooting gallery	5 28
Lent Geo P	1 00
Levy M & Co	51 92
Levi Kohn & Co	79 20
Levi P J—214 First st	91 52
Lewis F W—Lots 1 2 bl 15 E P	7 04
Lewis John—Frac bl 3, Marysville	88
Lewis L—S 7 t 1 n, r 2 e, s 12 t 1 n r 1 e, 21 a	22 00
Lewis W P & Co	52 80
Lewis Kow L—Und ⅕ of New Alb s 15 t 1 n r 1 e, 8 a	7 04
Levando Jos—Mort on 8 acres s 6 t 1 s, r 2 e	63 28
Lewis C R—Mort on lot 3 bl 108 E P	11 44
Lewis H A—Lots 1 2 b 13 Couch add Port	1 76
Lewis Ben	52 80
Livermore Mariah—Lots 5 6 bl 10 St Johns	88
Lockwood Fannie—S 19 t 1 s, r 1 e, 80 a	7 04
Long E—Lots 3 4 bl J Port	22 88
Long D W—Lots 5 6 7 8 bl 40 Steph add, E P	7 04
Long Daniel—Lot 11 bl 35 Alb Homestead	44
Long C L—Guardian lots 5 6 bl 30, Steph add, EP	11 41
Lord E C—92 a, s 5, t 1 s, r 3 e; lot 5 bl 11, Couch add, Port; und ⅓ 11 a, s 5, t 1 s, r 2 e	123 20
Love L W—25 a, s 15, t 1 n, r 1 e	21 12
Lowrie Annie—Lot 1 bl 6, Proeb sub, Albina	7 04
Lote James—Lot 8 bl 27, Sellwood	88
Lunding O P—N ½ lot 8 blk 16, Couch add	7 04
Lunebahl R V—Mort on lot 3 bl 65 Carth's add; lots 8 11 bl 16, Proeb add Albina	19 36
Lyons A—Mort on lot 5 bl 15 Carth's add Port	11 44
Mack E M—200x200 s 2, t 1 s, r 1 e, 1 a	8 80
Mack Emma E—Mort on 5 a, s 6, t 1 s, r 2 e	11 44
Mackenzie W A	1 40
Mackenzie R	61 60
Macfeely Josephine	63 80
Mandanus C G	9 80
Madagin C—Port, Couch add, 2 blk 153	1 00
Mallory Mrs John—E P, Holladay ad 1, 1 blk 79	6 16
Manly & Cole—S 31 t 1 n, r 2 e, 20 a	7 04
Martin & Steel—Port, imp on 1 2 4 7 blk 44	91 52
Martin Pat—S 36 t 1 n, r 1 w, 5 a	88
Marks Levi—122 Front street	8 80
Mason Jas—S 21 t 1 s, r 1 e, 15 a	1 76
Meson & Scully—Port, Couch add imp on lts 3 8 37 blk 308	45 76
Matchek John N—Port, Carth add, 1-2 blk 42	1 00
Mather J A—In sw ¼ s 34, t 1 n, r 1 w, 130 a; e ½ sw ¼ s 11, t 1 n, r 1 w, 85 a; ne ¼ se ¼ s 33, t 4 n, r 2 w, 40 a	12 49
Matlock T J—E P	8 18
Matheson A—S 32, t 1 n, r 2 e, 20 a, E P, Steph ad	12 32
Mayser Chas N—E P, Stephens add, 1-2 blk 93	6 16
McAfee—Albina park, lot 1 blk 6	88
McNamara H—Mort on Port, ft-12 blk 85	6 16
McBride Hugh—E P, Hansen's add lots 1 2 7 8 blk 2	7 04
McCarle John—Port, Caruther's add lots 3 4 bk 81	1 32
McComas E S—Sellwood, lots 3 4 blk 7	1 76
McCormack, Delaney & Co—Commission	35 23
McCord G H—E P Carter's add lots 2 3 4 blk 5	1 32
McCowan—S 22 t 1 s, r 1 e, 8 acres	14 08
McClure E E—S ½ lot 3 blk 57 lot 4 Port Caruther's add, E P Kerns' add e frac lot 2 blk L	20 92
McCartney James—S 30 t 1 n, r 2 e, 80 a	21 12
McCurran Margaret—Albina, Proeb sub lot 11 b 7	2 64
McDonald Pat—S 22 t 1 s, r 4 e, 80 a	1 76
McDonald John—S ½ se ¼ s 23 t 1 s, r 4 e, 80 a	1 32
McEwan Jesse—Mort on Port, Couch, lot 5 blk 45	17 60
McElvaine J W	8 00
McFarland—Albina, Gay add, lot 8 bl 5	26
McGinn Henry E—Mort on 30 acres s 35 t 1 n, r 1 e	4 52
McGrath M—Mort on Port, Watson add, lot 5 bl 4	17 60
McGuire Mary—S 28 t 1 n, r 1 e, 1 a	5 28
McGill Jane, est of—Port, s ½ lots 5 6 bl 82, Port, Couch add, lot 7 b 57; E P, McMillan's add, lot ½ all bl 17	66 93
McGinnis F est of	28 16
Ingalls Geo—Shares Port Nat Bank	93 80
McKee Dr do do	46 90
Malarkey D J do do	32 82
Mugeley Sargon do do	18 74
McDougal O J—Shares Port Nat Bank stock	46 90
Moir John do do	9 41
McKeen Bros—E P, imp on bl 98	8 80
McKeen Emma—E P, Cole's add, lot 5 bl 8	88
McKnight J W—S 2 t 1 n, r 2 e, 80 a	5 28
McLeod—E P, w ½ of w ½ lot 7 bl 120	5 28
McKeen & Campbell—Port, imp on lot 4 b 26	3 52
McLaughlin J E—43 N First st	8 80
McLaughlin J—Albina	2 64
McLaughlin E—Mort on Port, lot 6 bl 0	21 11
McLane D & J—S 10 t 1 s, r 1 e, 40 a	2 64
McLaran R S—100x220 s 30 t 1 n, r 1 e, 1 a	45
McLaran Bros—Port Couch add, 1 s ¼ all W	117 81
McLeod & Co—Fish wheel on Moffett's landing	17 60
McLaran R S & W—Port, Caruths add 1 n ½ all bl 168	17 60
McMillen Teo H—S 35 t 1 n, r 1 e, 10½ a	7 04
McMillen A E	1 00
McMinn M—Mort on 60 acres s 22 t 1 s, r 2 e	6 16
McMahon M—Mort on Port, Caruth's add, lots 1 5 6, bl 11	6 16
McMahon P—Mort on E P, Sullivan's add, bls 29 30 43 44; all bl 6; all bl 17; all bl 18	62 40
Mehigh E—Mort on Port, 40x100 ft, lot 3 blk 1	4 48
Mendenhall Mrs—E P, Kenworthy add, lots 3 4 5 6 blk 6	5 28
Metzger Dan—Mort on 168 a, s 16, t 1 s, r 1 e	7 04
Meyer C B—Mort on E P, Holladay add, all b 40	70 40
Michley S J—Mort on E P, Holladay add, s 29, t 1 n, r 1 e, 85 a	14 08
Miedlee John—Mort on 1 a s 1 t 1 s, r 1 e	17 60
Miles Hannah—Mort on E P, Holladay add, bl 9	28 40
Miles Nelson A—Mort on Port, Couch add, lots 5 8 blk 8	42 24
Miller W A—Mort on Multnomah, lot 18 bl 12	88
Miller James—Multnomah, lots 10 11, blk 23	2 20
Miller W P—Mort on 160 a, s 10, t 2 n, r 1 w	8 80
Miller & Durkee	45 76
Miller & West	35 20
Mills J M—Sellwood, lots 8 9 bl 51	88
Mish & McKenzie—Mort on Port, Carths add, lots 1 2 bl 24; mort on Port, Carths add, lot 4 bl C; mort on Port, s 33 ft lot 5 bl C; mort on Port lots 1 2 bl 268, mort on J C Dascher, s 28 20, t 1 n, r 1 e	75 65
Moffett Thos—NE ¼ nw ¼ s 28, t 2 n, r 7 e, 40 a; s 29 30, t 2 n, r 7 e, 162 a	15 40
Moffett Mrs Lora—Port city homstd lots 3-4 bl 34	1 76
Moir John & Co	44 35
Monto Peter	1 00
Monroe A J—S 32 t 1 n, r 2 e, 15 acres; s 4 t 1 s, r 2 e, 16 acres	11 44
Moore Mary L—S 6 t 1 s, r 2 e, 30 a	26 40
Moore David—Mort on E P, Steph add 1 all blk 21	14 08
Moore C & Co	26 40
Mooney John—Albina homestead, lot 2 blk 22	88
Monk Mrs J A—E P Lag add lots 1 and 2 blk 2	1 76
Moore J E—Multnomah, lot 12 blk 24	88
Morlez J—Sellwood, lot 12 blk 87	88
Morgan Mary A—Mort on E P, Holladay's add lot 8 blk 52	7 04
Morgan F—73 1st st	3 09
Morgan H S—Midway, lot 3 4 blk 3	88
Morrison James—Martin tract, lots 7 8 blk 4	88
Mortimer & Co	8 80
Morrison D W Agt—Mort on Port lot 7 b k 135	38 72
Mosier A W—E P, Stephens' add e ½ lots 7 8 blk 120	5 28
Moser Jacob—S 15 t 1 s, r 1 e, 10 acres	3 52
Mulcahy Mary—Mort on E P, C Aiken's add lot 3 4 blk 265	14 08
Multnomah Lumbering Co—Port imp on strip e of blks 104 and 95	140 80
Munk J H—Mort on E P, Holladay's add lots 2 3 4 blk 237	11 44
Murray James—Mort on 8 acres s 26 t 2 n, r 2 w	6 16
Murray J W Jr—lot 278 blk 65 s 22 t 1 s, r 4 e, 10 ac	44
Murray Mary L—Albina homestead, lot 13 blk 18	44
Munk Chas—Sellwood, lot 2 blk 36	8 61
Myers Mary M—Sellwood, lot 15 blk 34	88
Myers Mrs M—Sellwood, lot 13 blk 7	88
Myers Mary—Little Homes No 2, lots 33 34	1 76
Myers Mary E—Port, Carth add lot 4 bl 4	35 48
Myers Chas S & Co—E P	17 60
Neal Fanny—Mort on Sellwood, lots 5 6 blk 77	3 52
N B John	1 00
Nelson Amos—S 11 t 1 s, r 4 e, 50 a	3 52
Newby W E—E ½ n ½, n ½ s ½, nw ¼, s 23, t 1 n, r 1 e, 210 a	9 00
Newell N E—Port, Carths add 50x100 ft e bl A	[illegible]
Newman Henry	7 48
Niel Mrs M M—Lots 10 11 bl 70	1 76
Nickelberg M—Mort on Albina, Proeb sub lots 12 13 14 15 bl 1	8 8
Nechur F—Port lot 5 bl 183, s 19 t 1 s, r 1 e, 134 a	35 2
Nielson Oliver—S 3 t 1 n, r 4 e, 75 a	1 76
Nihan Bridget—Mort on Port, Couch add, bl 106	23 36
North Pac Exp Co—Port, Couch add imp on lots 5 to 8 bl 15	57 20
North Pac Lumber & Mfg Co—S 28 29, t 1 n, r 1 e, 11½ acres; s 28 29 t 1 n, r 1 e, 32 acres; s 28 29, t 1 n, r 1 e, 20 acres	142 56
North Pac Life Ins Co	35 20
Northwest News Pub Co	35 20
Northrop F E—Port, Couch add lot 5 bl 151	35 44
Northrop Frank—Port, Watson's add lots 6 7 bl 21	7 04
Nugant Ellen—Multnomah lot 9 bl 25	1 32
Norden E L—Port, Couch add, frac lot 4 bl 76 9; lots 5-8 bl 160; s 1 t 2 n, r 2 w, 20½ a; und ½ int Occidental	41 80
Oakley B F—Mort on ¼ of s 4 t 1 n, r 6 e	44 00
Oakley R S—E P, 0 ¼ of e ½ lot 5 6 7 8 bl 42	3 52
O'Berlin Arthur—S 11, t 1 s, r 1 e, 1 a	1 76
O'Brien D—Alb, lot 20 bl 16	4 52
O'Connor Wm—Port, King's to Couch add, lot 18 bl 1	12 32
O'Connor T J Jr—Port, Couch add, w 40 ft lots 6 4 bl 194	10 56
O'Donnell J—S 3 8 t 2 n, r 2 w, 80 a	1 36
O'Hare John—E P, Brown's tract, lot 6 bl 5	88
Okersen O—S 8 t 1 s, r 1 e, 18 a	7 92
Olson Eric—Mort on 10 acres, s 7 t 1 s, r 1 e; mort on Wm Bedberg, s 7 t 1 s, r 1 e	12 32
Orchard Jas O—S 10 t 1 n, r 1 w, 34 a	2 64
Oregon Stove Foundry	52 80
Orient Sawmill Co	35 20
Osburn S—Multnomah, lot 16 bl 25	1 32
Owens P L—Sellwood, lots 17 18 bl 68	1 76
Owens & Carroll—Bakery	7 04
Oregon and Washn Mort Savgs Bk of Ogn—Mort on Port, Couch add, e ½ bl 149; mort Port, 50x100 ft, 19th and B st; mort 25 a, s 15 t 1 s, r 2 e; mort E P, Stephens add, part of bl 20; mort Port, Carths add, lots 2 7 8 bl 65; mort Port, Carths add, n ½ lot 6 bl 65; mort Port, lots 5 6 bl C; mort 160 a, s 32 t 1 n, r 1 w; mort part Hall d l c, s 34 36 t 1 n, r 1 e; mort part Albina; mort Port lots 1 and 2 blk 326; mort Port lots 1 2 bl 60; mort E P McMillan's add, lots 5 6 bl 11; mort Port, Watson's terminal bl lots 22 to 31; mort Port lots 5 6 bl 218; mort Port lots 7 8 bl 170; mort Port, 50x60 ft, 11th & Morrison st; mort 11 a, s 25 t 1 n, r 1 e; mort E P, Aiken's add lot 5 bl 278; mort Port n 16⅔ ft lot 6 bl 7; mort Port lots 1 2 bl 125; mort 4 a, s 19 t 1 s, r 1 e; mort 80 a, s 19 t 1 s, r 2 e; mort Port, Carths add lot 3 bl 25; mort E P, Holladay's add bl 21 27 42 mort Port, Couch add, ½ all bl 224; mort Port, Couch add, e ½ lots 2 3 bl 164; mort E P lot 18 bl 6; mort Sellwood lot 5 18 bl 28; mort Watson's river lots 18 19 20; mort Port, part of bl 84; (American Mort Co of Scotland): Mort on 150 a, s 28 t 1 n, r 4 e; mort on 160 a, s 18 t 1 s, r 1 e; mort on 10 a, s 5-6 t 1 s, r 1 e; mort on 539 a, s 35 t 3 n, r 1 w; mort on 165 a, s 22 23 t 1 n, r 1 w; mort on 160 a, s 33 t 1 n, r 4 e; mort on 20 a, s 6-7 t 1 s, r 2 e; mort on 62 a, s 31 t 1 n, r 3 e; mort on 10 a, s 7 t 1 s, r 1 e; mort on 20 a, s 7 t 1 s, r 2 e; mort on 319 a, s 4 t 1 n, r 1 w; mort on 71 a, s 10 15 16 9 t 1 n, r 2 e; mort on 20 a, s 22 t 1 n, r 2 e; mort on 35 a, s 15 t 1 s, r 2 e; mort on 120 a, s 11 t 1 s, r 2 e; mort on 20 a, s 1-7 t 1 s, r 2 e; Port lot 4 bl 28	1101 78
Paine F W—S 16 20 21 t 1 n, r 1 e, 25 a	8 80
Painter J M—S 25 t 1 n, r 4 e, 40 a	1 76
Palmer Chas—S 31 t 1 s, r 1 e, 80 a	7 04
Palmblatt A J—S 23 24 t 1 s, r 3 e, 5 a	6 16
Palmer John Sellwood—Lot 13 bl 30	88
Palm P A Sellwood—Lot 6 bl 67	88
Pape Sarah A Ainsworth tract—Lot 3 4 bl 7	3 04
Parker John Bates—E P, lot 1 bl 102, lots 1 2 3 bl 122, lots 6 7 8 bl 122, E P, s 1 t 1 n, r 3 e, 55 a	49 32
Parker Lucy—Port homestead, lot 4 bl 18	4 40
Park add to Albina—Albina Park add, lots 5 and 6 bl 1, lots 8 to 12 bl 1, lot 1 bl 2, lots 10 11 12 bl 2, lots 20 21 bl 2, lot 24, lots 5 6 7 b 3, lots 10 11 bl 10, lots 1 3 12 bl 11, lots 1 3 8 bl 12, lots 9 to 11 bl 13, lots 3 5 6 4 11 bl 4, lots 5 6 bl 5, lots 11 12 bl 5, lots 17 18 19 20 23 24 bl 5, lots 2 6 bl 6, lots 3 4 5 bl 7, lots 1 to 6 bl 9	11 96
Parker Eddie—E P, Prettyman's sub, lot 5 bl 1	88
Parker Mary—A E P, Prettyman's sub, lot 8 bl 6, lot 1 bl 6	1 76
Parker W R B—E P, Prettyman's sub, lot 8 bl 2	88
Parrish L M—Guardian, mort on E P Stephen's add, lots 1 2 bl 61 and on 140 a s 12 23 t 1 n, r 2 e	8 80
Parrish & Cornell—Agents, mort on Port lots b 90	6 16
Parrott T H—Mort on E P, lot 2 bl 155 and lot 8 bl 118 and mort on Belleview, lot 23	27 28
Pater Claude—Port, lot 90 by 60 ft bl 121	44 00
Patterson Mary E—Albina, lot 8 bl 30	5 28
Patterson C M—Imp on s 4 t 1 s, r 1 e	21 28
Paxton O F—S 36 t 1 n, r 4 e, 60 a and s 25 t 1 n, r 4 e	4 52
Payne Frank—E P, central 50 ft lots 5 6 7 8 bl 62	31 68
Payne E—E P, Sullivan's add, all bl 7	1 76
Payne J H—E P, n 20 ft lot 6 bl 81	12 32
Pettingord Caleb—Mort on E P Stephens' add lot 2 bl 73	10 56
Percy Frank—Mort on E P Stephens' add, lot 1 bl 239 and mort on Sellwood lot 17 bl 8	15 84
Perry Paul—S 9 t 1 s, r 2 e, 20 a	1 76
Peterson J—Mort on 10 a s 35 t 1 n, r 2 e	2 64
Peterson Annie S—Mort on 8½ a s 8 t 1 s, r 2 e	6 16
Pfundler Carl—S 8 t 1 n, r 1 w, 80 a	6 16
Phew Amanda—St John, lots 5 6 bl 2	3 96
Pichard Dan—Sellwood, lots 9 14 bl 52	1 76
Pilger J	24 64
Pilz Rudolph—S 5 t 1 s, r 2 e, 19 a	7 04
Pilkington Morella—S 23 t 1 n, r 1 w, 300 a	13 20
Pingstone H—S 6 t 1 s, r 2 e	3 52
Plumber & Flowers—Ainsworth tract, lot 4 bl 5	1 32
Pollman E—Mort on E P lot 4 bl 202	11 44
Hope C Alice—Mort on 20 a s 8 t 1 s, r 1 e, on Caruther's add, lots 7 8 bl 26	30 80
Hope Geo Albert—Homestead, lots 1 to 6	5 28
Portland National Bank—Stockholders of Fred Ward, cashier, agent	1452 00
Poole Wm—E P, Cole's add, lot 3 bl 10	88
Pohl Dr—Shares Port Nat Bank stock	28 16
Porter Rebecca T—Mort on Port, lot 6 bl 190	11 44
Port Tugboat Co—Tugboat Pioneer	176 00
Powell Chas F—E P, Stephens' add, all bl 45	25 40
Powers Pat—Port, Couch's add, all bl 257, lots 6 7 bl 232 and s 20 t 1 s, r 1 e, 10 a	3 52
Prager L—Portland, lot 5 bl 264	6 16
Prager Z—Mort on Port lot 5 bl 264	61 60
Prechtel & Helsst	9 48
Preston Nott & Co—164 First street	143 28
Prettyman D L—Mort on E P lot 4 bl 104	17 60
Prettyman Chas—S 32 t 1 n, r 2 e, 10 a	8 80
Pringle C W—Und ⅓ Bradford Island, s 20 t 2 n, r 4 e, 52½ a	8 80
Pusey Thomas—Mort of W B Haley	31 68
Quackenbush E—Trustee, s 18 t 1 s, r 1 e, 10 a	25 49
Quinn Catharine—Mort on Port	14 08
Quinlan James—Albina, Proeb add, lot 8 bl 4	2 64
Quivey Leander—Mort on 40 a, s 28 29 t 1 s, r 1 e; s 29 t 1 s, r 1 e, 30 a; Port, lot 2 bl 139	27 28
Rankin M B—S 35 t 1 n, r 1 w, 20 a; s 25 t 1 n, r 1 w, 40 a; s 30 t 1 n, r 1 e, 50; Port, all bl 103; Port, Caruther's add, s ½ bl 56; Port, Caruther's add, lots 5 6 bl 153; Mountain View Park, 3½ a 4 lots	193 60
Rankin H—Mort on Port, Carth's add, lot 5 bl 62	4 40
Rankin David—S 9 10 t 1 n, r 1 e, 5 a	1 76
Rateson Charles—S 7 t 1 s, r 1 e, 19 a	2 64
Rathburn D L—S 11 t 1 s, r 2 e, 37 a; s 5 t 1 s, r 1 e, 205 a; s 7 t 1 s, r 2 e, 90 a	28 16
Rayl Mrs M—Mort on 281 a, s 12 t 2 n, r 2 w	35 20
Raymond & Wilshire	17 60
Reeves J R—S 27 t 1 n, r 1 e, 7½ a	13 20
Regitto Davis	1 00
Reid Geo T—Port, Couch, imp on bl 196	26 40
Reid & Connell—Mort on Port, 12th & Jeffsn sts	51 04
Rent—E P, Sullivan's add, lots 7 8 bl 23	1 32
Reynolds R—Port, Couch add, lots 5 to 8 bl 34	31 68
Reynolds L—Mort on 80 a, s 8 t 1 n, r 1 w	6 16
Reynold Naomi—S 5 t 1 s, r 4 e, 40	3 64
Reid Wm, manager—Mort on part of Blackstone d l c s 28 t 1 n, r 1 e, mort on Port lot 1 bl 233; mort on Carths add lot 5 bl 8; mort on Port Carths add lots 3 4 bl 76; mort on 13½ acres s 28 29 t 1 n, r 1 e	147 84
Reid Wm—Mort of Wm Morton 40x100 ft Madison and Ninth sts	6 16
Riece Mrs M—Port, Carths add, lots 1 2 bl 34	2 64
Richardson & Slater—Alb, Proeb add, lot 3 bl 7	2 64
Richardson Annie A—Alb Homst, w ½ lts 9 10 b 25	88
Richards T—Port, Couch add, imp on lot 8 bl 138	1 76
Richards Emma—E P, Steph add, lot 1 bl 110	1 76
Richards T J—Sellwood, lot 18 b 67	2 20
Richards A E—Alb Homstd, lot 18 bl 7	88
Riedie Franz—Carth add, 50x100 ft bl 75	2 64
Riedie J A—Mort on 120 acres s 2 t 1 s, r 4 e	14 08
Riggs H M—E P, Logan's add, lots 1 2 6 bl 7, Port city homestd, lot 6 bl 91, Mtn View prk, 1 a	4 40
Ripperton S E	5 28
Risley C W—Mort on E P, Steph add lots 3 4 b 97	8 80
Rivers Frank—Mort Alb, Proeb sub, lts 9 10 bl 1	3 52
Robinson Susannah	1 00
Robertson W—E P imp on ne ¼ Park bl 6	26 40
Robbins Geo—Und ½ 50x100 ft s 33 t 1 n, r 1 e ⅛ a	19 36
Robinson Cephas—S 15 t 1 s, r 3 e, 40 a	2 64
Robbins Mary—Mort on Port, n 43 ft lot 3 bl 165	11 44
Roberts A H—Albina, lots 17 18 bl 15	2 64
Rockwell E W	28 16
Rodgers T—Port, lots 7 8 b 168 n ½ 2 bl 10, s 11 t 1 s, r 2 e, 120 a	78 32
Rodger Mrs J H—E P, lot 1 bl 156	6 16
Rorak Frank—Port, Carath add, mort on lots 3 4 bl 135	9 68
Rosenblatt Louis	4 40
Ross S—S 20 t 1 n, r 6 e, 40 a	1 76
Ross C E—S 31 t 1 n, r 6 e, 40 a	1 76
Rowe Francis—E P, Johnson add, lots 7 8 9 bl 2	15 36
Rowe H H—Mort on E P, McMillin ad, lts 3 4 b 46	17 60
Rowan Rbt—Mort on Port, Carths ad, lots 4 5 bl 112	22 88

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1885.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

The band of Apaches now on the war path are a bad lot and nothing short of annihilation will insure the section of country over which they are roaming against further murderous expeditions. General Sheridan declared last week that the country is so exposed and so sparsely settled that no defense can be made against these Indians, and their hostility is only learned after they have slipped away and murdered isolated settlers. The mountainous character of the country makes it easy for them to steal upon the settlements without notice or discovery, and the passes and canyons, with which they are familiar, assist their escape and make it difficult for the troops to pursue them. In addition to the depredations committed by the Apaches the effect of their presence in Arizona and New Mexico is to terrorize the country and prevent its development by hindering emigration. General Sheridan does not believe these hostile Apaches will surrender, and the probable result will be, if overtaken by the troops, annihilation. It will be difficult to corral them, as they know the country so well that each buck can take a separate path and meet his comrades at any one of a dozen points. There is a sufficient number of troops to handle the hostiles, but the trouble is to find any considerable body of them together.

The people of Arizona are crying out for extermination. The San Francisco *Chronicle*, speaking for them, says: "This is the fourth time that Geronimo has escaped from the reservation where he is fed, clothed and cared for by the United States government. Each time he has gone forth on an errand of blood. It has been the same story every time—men murdered, women outraged, little children hacked to pieces, houses burned, cattle stolen, the future of promising settlements thrown back for years. Three times the troops of the United States have pursued, captured and brought him back. Instead of punishing him and his men the troops have in every case welcomed the hostiles back to the reservation, served them with fresh rations, supplied them with new clothes, suffered them to buy new arms and ammunition. Is there any reason or sense in this? Can Mr Lamar justify himself to his own conscience if he continues to pursue the policy of his predecessors? The people of the Pacific coast demand that this time when the hostiles are taken they shall be brought to trial, and, if they are found guilty they shall be punished as white men would be punished—hanged by the neck till they are dead, in the presence of every Indian in the territory."

THE INCREASE OF NEGROES.

The question whether the negro race in the United States is increasing or not has been the subject of an interesting discussion in late numbers of the *Popular Science Monthly*. Professor Gilliam has contended that the negroes are increasing in this country much more rapidly than the whites, and that effectual preventive measures should consequently be taken against this threatened Africanization of our population. He argued that during the decade between 1870 and 1880 the whites increased 29 per cent. and the negroes 34 per cent., and from the first figure he subtracted 9 per cent. for foreign immigration and assuming that this rate of increase will continue, he estimated that a century hence there will be 192,000,000 blacks in the southern states, or more than one-third of the entire population of the United States at that time.

In the last number of this magazine Mr Henry Garnett vigorously opposes the statements of Professor Gilliam. He insists that, on account of the acknowledged inaccuracy of the ninth census in the south, the comparison should be made between the eighth and tenth censuses. Such a comparison gives the whites the advantage, their increase being 61 per cent. and that of the negroes 48 per cent. Mr. Garnett shows that since the year 1790 the colored race in this country, as a whole, has not held its own, either in a state of slavery or thus far in freedom. This he says "is but another illustration of the fact that an inferior race cannot thrive side by side with a superior one. It would seem, therefore, under the circumstances, more profitable to study ways and means for preserving and strengthening the manual labor element of the south, rather than debate the methods of getting rid of it."

The colored element has grown relatively stronger in some of the southern states because the white population has decreased, not because the negroes are migrating southward. In closing his argument Mr Garnett says that as the negroes are not increasing as rapidly as the whites, either in the country at large or in the cotton states, and therefore are destined to become constantly of less numerical importance, the pressing necessity for doing something toward off the evils predicted by such authors as Judge Tourgee does not appear to exist.

The leaders of the south must soon see that it would be folly to lose the negroes as laborers. They are undoubtedly shiftless, but they are less liable to imbibe socialistic ideas than foreign emigrants to this country, and better able to survive the debilitating influences of the southern climate than white laborers. It must soon be apparent to the south that it will be money in its pocket to encourage the negro to go to school, to save money and buy land rather than spend it for rum, finery and frivolity: that it will be sound policy to see that the negro has his full measure of equal liberty and justice under law.

A New York paper recently gathered some startling statistics of the increase of crime, which could probably be made more startling, as vast sections of the country are not reached by telegraph, and the public at large learn but little of their miseries, as of their joys. But there is no reason to believe that the world in general, or the republic in particular, is growing worse. The fact is that nowadays much more publicity is given to crime than half a century or a century ago. Tyburn claimed its victims by the dozen at a time, in the days of the Georges, and the hanging of half a dozen was not regarded as much of an event. And to come to this side of the Atlantic, perhaps [illegible] the past year would not surpass [illegible] crimes in which one man, the pirate Gibbs, confessed to have taken part, before his execution about fifty years ago. A careful review of the century would probably show a marked average improvement in morals, and in the security of life and property.

Sir John MacDonald, the Canadian premier, finding himself hard pressed by political foes, is endeavoring to retain his hold upon the government by restricting the franchise among the intelligent citizens of Canada, and giving an unlicensed right of voting to the Indian wards who receive subsistence and favors at the hands of his agents. His franchise bill provides for a real property qualification of $200 and an income of $300 as a condition of voting, and at the same time gives an unrestricted franchise to each of the howling redskins who lives on a reserve when he gets hungry, goes on the hunt when he gets sportive, and takes to the warpath when he gets savage. Such a watering of the vote of the country would make the strongest United States democrat shudder for the fate of free institutions.

While the action of the Illinois legislature in refusing to grant to ex-Governor St. John the use of a room in the capitol for a temperance lecture was not altogether commendable, it indicated the distrust that widely prevails among regular republicans in the sincerity of prohibitionists born of their conduct during the last national campaign.

Dr. McCosh says that his observation has been that "the young college men in business life far surpass those who have no scholarship." If he means that college men succeed better in making money, his observation does not agree with ours. The faculty of money making seems to be largely a faculty by itself, and not dependent upon scholarship.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

In reply to a twitting allusion to himself as an "Irish republican," Mr. Charles F. Donelly of Boston has given the right definition of the place in our politics and life of those citizens born in other lands or of parents who came from other lands, who enjoy equal privileges and immunities with those whose ancestors for several generations were proud to be Americans. In the nomenclature of party politics he knows of no more offensive and un-American characterization of one who is a citizen by adoption or by birth, though of foreign parentage, than to prefix to his name a term indicating that he is of some other nationality than that to which by birth or choice he may belong. Citizenship, he says, "is absolute, not qualified. There are no classes in citizenship, no race or religious distinctions, no Yankee or Irish or German citizens, no more than there are Methodist or Baptist or Roman Catholic citizens. Every citizen is, in contemplation of law and of his party, an American and an American only, in the political sense, and any other characterization of him is, and must be, offensive and invidious." Though an Irishman by birth, and justly proud of his nativity, he recognizes no political allegiance to Ireland whatever.

This is a very patriotic utterance. It shows a correct apprehension of the obligations of citizenship and a right appreciation of its privileges. It is also in exact accord with the requirements of our naturalization laws, which declare that it must be proved, to the satisfaction of a court, that the applicant for naturalization for at least a year "was a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." The applicant is required to swear "that he absolutely and entirely renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly by name, to the prince, potentate, state or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject." It is clearly the intention of these laws to prevent any participation of an American citizen in foreign politics. American citizens who plot against foreign governments are guilty of a crime against the United States as well as against the foreign government they attack. It is the obvious duty of every sincerely loyal adopted citizen to respect the wise traditional and necessary policy of this nation to keep free from entangling foreign alliances.

Mr Donelly's sentiments should be adopted by citizens of every nationality in this country. The clannishness in respect to education, society and business, as well as politics, which appears in some of our western communities where there is a preponderance of what we call a foreign element, is un-American, and hostile to that assimilation of interests, that homogeneity of the population which is the only broad and safe foundation for institutions of liberty.

HOME MADE GOODS IN FAVOR.

It is a gratifying circumstance that the people of Oregon are showing better spirit than formerly toward the products of home manufacture. For a long time our people held the foolish notion that the thing from afar off was better than the thing made at home, or, at least their practice was in line with this idea. Oregon canned fruit, Oregon made boots and shoes, Oregon made clothing and even the products of our soil were hard to sell at any price in the Oregon market. Oregon canned goods used to be sent to San Francisco, there relabeled with a California stamp and returned here for sale at a considerable advance on precisely the same article honestly labeled. And what is more, they sold readily in masquerade at the advanced price.

But the disposition now seems different and the effect is seen in many branches of manufacture which now prosper where before they languished or were not in existence. Small manufacture of many kinds is looking up decidedly. Oregon cloth and Oregon made clothing is in better demand with our own people. Oregon canned goods are in favor on their merit and under their own name. Oregon rope is used exclusively in this market, and even the ladies, usually the last to discard the idea of importation, are buying Oregon-made clothing. We are glad to see a change which is an important benefit to the business of the country.

In his remarks to a large number of people, who called upon him at Salem a few evenings ago, Hon. John Sherman declared that the true policy of this country was to encourage manufacture. His words were timely, and we hope they will not be forgotten. But we will have no great factories until small ones pay, and the way to make them pay is to patronize them.

"Our Political Delusion" is the subject of a valuable and suggestive article in the last *Atlantic*. The delusion consists in supposing that a change of presidents is a change of policies. The writer asserts that the election of a president determines little more than whether one or the other of the principal candidates shall control the appointments to office. He fixes the responsibility for legislation upon the speaker of congress and the chairman of committees which he appoints. No other person, he says, can so impress his personal views on legislation as can he. He can appoint to the committees which have special charge of legislation on important subjects a majority of men who agree with his views, and these committees can practically exercise entire control of the matter. This is also exemplified by the history of the last session. The speaker had appointed to the coinage committee a majority of members hostile to the suspension of silver coinage, and so, in spite of the impending business crisis, nothing affecting the subject was reported. Yet the subject was, indeed, brought up at the close of the session, but only by a parliamentary device founded on the fact that the purchase of silver bullion by the treasury was a question of appropriations, and a provision could therefore be tacked on to the bills of another committee than that of coinage. In fact, the speaker who makes up the committees is the only single person of any real importance in the legislative branch of our government.

After thorough investigation the New York state charities aid association has become convinced that in no way can habits of thrift be promoted among the poor better than by the establishment of postal savings banks. These banks have not only accomplished this purpose among the poor in [illegible] and [illegible] but they have also proved a [illegible] to the government. In [illegible], [illegible] system has been even more successful than in the mother country. France, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan, and other countries which have adopted this expedient have pronounced it a great success. It is a method of saving which the poor can easily understand and turn to account, and in which they have confidence. Our government ought not to remain behind other nations in this provision for the benefit of the poor.

MARRIED.

[illegible] A. M. E. Zion church [illegible] evening June [illegible] by the Rev William A. Mitchell, Mr. Edward H. [illegible] and Mrs. Annie Ferry [illegible] of this city.

[illegible] A. M. E. Zion church [illegible] evening June [illegible] William A. Mitchell [illegible] Edward Wats[illegible] [illegible] both of this city.

DIED.

In this city [illegible] P. M. June [illegible] Mrs. [illegible], aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

[illegible] from [illegible] North Ninth street [illegible] A. M. Services at Catholic [illegible] o'clock [illegible] family invited.

[illegible] North [illegible] Robert [illegible] years.

[illegible] Cathedral [illegible] Third and [illegible] sts. [illegible] Thursday at [illegible] P. M.

LATEST STYLES of Domestic Patterns, Portland Hair Emporium, 163 Fourth st.

HAIR DRESSING.—Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and Shampooing. 163 Fourth.

NEW TO-DAY.

LOST BOY.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of George Russell, aged [illegible] years, light about [illegible] dressed in navy blue [illegible] light [illegible] colored shirt; has scar on back of head from burn. Left home Sunday at 10 o'clock to go to Sunday school. Address B. W. Russell, N. W. cor First and Columbia.

GIRLS WANTED AT MRS. PLATO'S, Dekum Block. (20 tf

[illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
J. P. Howe, Lessee and Manager

ONE WEEK ONLY!
Commencing Monday, June 8, 1885.

ATKINSON COMEDY CO.
—IN—
PECK'S BAD BOY!

Without a plot but with a purpose—to make people laugh

☞ Don't fail to see our great GOAT ENSEMBLE.

Reserved seats at Prentice's music store. Sale opening Friday morning.

Get your medicines in quantities at a big reduction. Homeopathic Pharmacy, Room 26, Council Building.

GREENDALE HAMS
ARE THE FINEST. UNEXCELLED. ALWAYS USED.
M. RENO & CO.
N. W. corner First and Taylor streets. Wholesale and Retail Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD
A few workmen and laborers can get immediate work by applying to R D PITT, 9 Washington street.

MONEY TO LOAN In sums to suit, on city real estate improved or on approved personal security. EUGENE D. WHITE, Money Broker, Ins and Real Estate Agt., 29 Stark.

$4750 will buy a delightful home, consisting of a half block, thoroughly improved with flowers and fruit summer house, and an elegant two story dwelling in very superior condition, modern improvements. R. D. PITT, 9 Washington st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—From June 15 till September 15, including all modern conveniences and fine piano, in finest locality of East Portland, near ferry, moderate rent, 8 rooms and bath. Address "Responsible," care Oregonian. Will rent for simply what present tenant pays.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.
We are prepared to make arrangements with owners of lots and tracts in and adjacent to the city for the purpose of building houses for our customers. Call on or address Oregon Land, Building, and Loan Society, 49 First street, corner of Ash.

NOTICE.
THE STEAMSHIP IDAHO
—WILL SAIL FROM—
PORTLAND FOR ALASKA
AND WAY PORTS (via Puget Sound) THURSDAY, June 4, 7 P. M., carrying freight and passengers. Freight will be received on S. S. dock commencing Wednesday morning June 3.
JOHN MUIR, Supt. O. R. & N. Co.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at our salesroom No. 47 First st.
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1885, at 10 A. M.
Fine Walnut and Marble top Bedroom Suits, Ash and Cottage Suits, Center Tables, Bed Lounges, Lounges, Assortment of Chairs, Tables, etc. Also Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME!

The Dalles, Goldendale and Yakima
STAGES

WILL LEAVE The Dalles [illegible]
ARRIVE at [illegible] P. M. making connection with all trains.

ALBERT FELDENHEIMER,
(SUCCESSOR TO B. L. STONE)
Cor First and Morrison Sts.,
Invites the public to inspect his elegant stock of
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVERWARE, Etc.

☞ LOW PRICES and courteous treatment to all patrons. Every article guaranteed as represented.
Orders from the Country solicited and filled with care.
ALBERT FELDENHEIMER.
P O Box 857. Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]!
First Class in Every Particular.
LOW RATES! LOW RATES!

BARGE "STATE OF OREGON"
Towed by the STEAMER PORTLAND will leave Taylor street
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings.
AT 8 P M
Fine floor for dancing, [illegible] feet wide, and refreshment parlor adjacent.
FULL BRASS BAND.
Under the leadership of Prof. CHARLES SEAMON.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Hammond's, north west corner First and Salmon, and Hudson's, 93 First.
CAPTAIN O. S. WALD, Manager.

RUSSELL & CO'S

NEW MASSILLON THRESHER
Is the greatest grain saving machine of the present century. Unlimited in capacity, in simplicity, in workmanship, in strength and durability.
☞ Catalogue and Price List sent free. Address
RUSSELL & CO., Branch House, Portland Or

[illegible]

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh, $1,
[illegible]
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

Choking mucus dislodged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste and hearing restored, and ravages checked.

Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Pains in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, etc., cured.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr Sanford's Inhaler in one package of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir, Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co. Boston.

ALL LADIES!
CAN NOW INDULGE
IN THE LUXURY OF WEARING MY
Practical Front Pieces.
As I shall [illegible] hard times with the following
PRICES:

Langtries	$6 and $8, formerly $10
Center and Side Parts	$6, formerly $10
A fine line of Switches at	$5, formerly $8

☞ Would call particular attention of Ladies to my new and handsome design of
Front Pieces at $5 and $8.
CLIF. A. WASS, Artistic Wig-Maker.
With Butterick's Patterns, 83 Yamhill.

A
Y
E
R

THE REVISED VERSION
OF THE
HOLY BIBLE
AT
AYER'S BOOKSTORE
93 First st., Portland, Or.

NEW TO-DAY.

SEND FOR SAMPLES IN BLACK SILKS AND Colored Silks; also for my all wool Silk Dresses ready made or made to order. H. BILLY, Third and Alder.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. Call at 183 G street. 4j3

FOR SALE—OCCIDENTAL HOTEL RESTAURANT. Inquire at 14 Morrison st. 3m tf

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Inquire at 150 Yamhill st. 4je1

WANTED—SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK or chamberwork. Apply at 31 Main st. 3je1

STORE TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. First [illegible]. Apply [illegible]

HOUSE TO LET TO OAK [illegible] ROOMS, MODERN improvements. Apply [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN ELDERLY lady as chamber maid [illegible] Address Mrs M [illegible] Oregonian.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE [illegible] this [illegible] Washington st. Upstairs.

WANTED—BY GOOD DRESSMAKER WORK by day [illegible] Address [illegible] Oregonian. 4j3

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY GIRL BABY [illegible] Inquire [illegible] Mrs. Wakeman [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL work in small family. [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Yamhill st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN WHO can furnish bonds [illegible] Call at 91 Taylor st. [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER POWER WITH warehouse [illegible] Inquire at No. 10 Holladay ave. East Portland.

DR G A DANZIGER'S CLASS FOR GERMAN conversation. All [illegible] who want to speak German in a short time apply at 9 Harrison st. [illegible]

A FESTIVAL WILL BE GIVEN AT THE A. M. E. Zion Church, corner of Eleventh and [illegible] streets, on Thursday June 4. Admission [illegible]

WANTED—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE AND lot in a central location, price not to exceed $1000. J. FRED CLARK, 28 Washington st. 4je1

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUGGIST CAPABLE of taking full charge of a drug store. Address with references [illegible] Dayton, W. T. 4je2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—20 STONE CUTTERS for the Esquimalt Graving Dock at Vancouver Island. Apply to R. D. PITT, 9 Washington st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS BUGGY HORSE; fast, travels single or double. Inquire of J P O LOWNSDALE, 31 Stark st., June [illegible] 1885. [illegible]

WANTED—TWO HOURS OF OFFICE WORK every other evening, such as making out bills, copying, etc. Address "16 years of age," care Oregonian. 4je1

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COTTAGE AND 25 foot lot beautifully located in Johnson's addition at a bargain. J P O LOWNSDALE, Agent. June [illegible] 1885. 3j6

AGENTS WANTED—ADDRESS PORTLAND Electric Lamp Co. P. O. box 29, Portland Or, for circular [illegible] samples and terms of the 6 candle power gem [illegible] electric lamps.

WE SUPPLY FREE OF CHARGE, TEST cards enabling persons away from the city to order spectacles or eyeglasses of the proper focus. HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG, Portland Or. 13 n

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMburger, etc. Eingemachte Herrings, German Pickles, Sauer Kraut, Pickled Beans, German Smoked Beef Tongues, etc. Assortment of family groceries at lowest rates. M. & M. Baum, 86 Morrison, bet. 4th & 5th.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN HAVING some three to four hours to spare each evening of the week would like one or two sets of books to take care of, or copying that could be done at home. Address F RANDALL, Lock box 76, East Portland. [illegible]

NOTICE—I HEREBY WISH TO NOTIFY ALL my old patrons and the public in general that I have bought the entire interest of A. F. Toussaint in the firm of Toussaint & Westhoff, doing business in Vancouver, W. T. J. F. WESTHOFF. May 8, 1885. 4je1

NOTICE—MR [illegible] HAS been appointed manager of the Portland office of the Commercial Agency of Pickens, Fulton & Co., vice Wm. T. Atwood, resigned.
PICKENS, FULTON & CO.
Portland and San Francisco. 4je

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES [illegible] MILES S E OF CITY. fine bottom land, $900; will take $700 in Portland or E. Portland city property, balance in cash or on mortgage. [illegible] acres adjoining city limits on Canyon road, living stream water on tract, $1400. Best buy [illegible] in the city for $1500. [illegible] & YOUNG, 10 Stark street. [illegible]

$25 REWARD FOR ANY INFORMATION that will lead to the recovery of Frank M [illegible], who left home, near Alt [illegible] W. T., on Saturday May [illegible]. [illegible] known as [illegible] is [illegible] Sullivan's [illegible] feet [illegible] full black beard and hair [illegible] black [illegible] coat and vest [illegible] overalls and old boots. The middle finger of [illegible] [illegible]

For Sale Very Cheap
TEAM, HARNESS AND LIGHT BUCKBOARD. Horses well matched, good roadsters, weighing about 1100 [illegible] each. Also one fine lady's saddle horse. At O'Connor's Auction House, cor. Taylor and First. Thursday 10 o'clock. T. J. O'CONNOR, Au.

NOTICE.
Portland, Or., June [illegible] 1885.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO NOTIFY THE public that they have resigned the agency of the Imperial, London, North British and Queen Insurance companies. Mr B. F. Clayton, our former insurance manager, having been appointed agent of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, we would recommend him as worthy the confidence and patronage of the insuring public. CORBITT & MACLEAY.

Dissolution Notice.
THE FIRM OF BURROWS & OLIVER IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, C. E. Burrows retiring from the partnership. C. E. BURROWS, A. W. OLIVER.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST IN the late firm of Burrows & Oliver to B. F. Clayton, I take pleasure hereby in commending the new firm of Clayton & Oliver to my friends and patrons and the insuring public. C. E. BURROWS.

Partnership Notice.
B. F. CLAYTON, WHO HAS SUCCEEDED TO the agency of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, and A. W. Oliver, of the firm of Burrows & Oliver, with the California Fire and Marine Insurance Company, have this day entered into partnership under the firm name of Clayton & Oliver to transact insurance, real estate and general agency business.
B. F. CLAYTON,
Portland, Or., June 3, 1885. [illegible] A. W. OLIVER.

GRAND AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Etc.
I WILL SELL AT THE
NEW YORK JEWELRY CO'S,
No. 10 First street, between Stark and Washington,
This Evening, at 7:30,
The Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Silver and Gold Rings, Watch Chains, Bracelets, Clocks of NEW YORK JEWELRY CO.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

SECOND GRAND
Electric Light Excursion!
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Marine Engineers' Association,
NO. 41,
TO VANCOUVER,
Saturday Evening, June 6.

[illegible]

The fine [illegible] steamers TELEPHONE and MULTNOMAH and the mammoth [illegible] have been secured, which will have her [illegible] canvassed for dancing. [illegible]

Parrott's Brass and String Band, [illegible] pieces, with two Floor Directors, one at each end of barge.

PROGRAMME OF DANCES.

1	Grand March	
2	Lancers Quadrille	Prima Donna
3	Waltz	New Home
4	Quadrille	The Artist's Reception
5	Polka	Fairy [illegible]
6	Waltz Quadrille	Galaxy [illegible]
7	Schottische	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Virginia Reel	Off [illegible]
11	Waltz	[illegible]
12	Caprice	[illegible]
13	Polka	[illegible]
14	Lancers Quadrille	Marlborough Club
15	Schottische	The [illegible]
16	Waltz Quadrille	[illegible]
17	Polka	Greeting to New York
18	Plain Quadrille	For All
19	Waltz	[illegible]
20	Virginia Reel	
21	Medley	

The Electric Light will [illegible] DEMMEL.
Boats leave foot of Alder street [illegible] P. M. sharp. Tickets for sale by members of the association and at the stores of [illegible]
Tickets, Lady and Gent [illegible] $1 00

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARD AND ROOM OR DAY BOARD AT MRS [illegible] cor. Fourth and [illegible] East Portland.

GOOD BOARD WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS at 161 East Park, between Morrison and Yamhill. [illegible] references. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

REMOVED—DR. A. [illegible] NICKLIN HAS REmoved from Room 18 Union Block to [illegible]

A. [illegible] FRANCIS, PROFESSIONAL [illegible] [illegible] and repairer [illegible] Columbia [illegible]

JOHN D. WILLIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW [illegible]

T. L. MURRAY, M. D., OFFICE, S. W. CORNER [illegible] and Yamhill. Residence [illegible] St Charles hotel.

FOR SALE—Two or four lots in the best residence part of Couch's addition cheap.
Money to loan on first-class city property.
FOR SALE—One of the finest cattle ranches in the Willamette valley, 2000 acres; a bargain. Also one of 4000 acres.
FOR SALE—Business and residence properties paying good interest.
FOR SALE—Some of the very cheapest improved and unimproved farms in Oregon.
J. FRED CLARKE,
Real Estate & Stock Broker, 28 Washington.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

PLACES WANTED FOR BOYS.—SEVERAL scholars will finish their course in the Bishop Scott Grammar School in a few days, and I would like to find places for them. Persons wishing to hire boys that are honest, steady, reliable, and willing to serve in any capacity, will please address P. O. drawer 17. J. W. HILL. 2j1w

WORK BY DAY WANTED BY LADY AND daughter. Apply to Mrs Cook, at Multnomah block. 29m1m

A MAN WANTS A PLACE OF ANY KIND IN the city. Address S. O., care Oregonian. 3j4

ANY INFORMATION OF THE WHEREABOUTS of James Hilton Songey, or may have been known by the name of James Hilton, will be thankfully received by his brother Wm. F. Songey, 341 Mozart street, East Los Angeles, Cal. m11 d&w3w

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT manager for a sawmill, sash door and furniture factory combined. Must be sober, energetic and accustomed to the business. Applicants to state salary and give references as to character and experience. Address Sawmill Man, care Wells Fargo & Co., Port Townsend, W. T. 1 tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTION books that will MAKE MONEY for any agent that is willing to work. OUR HOME THE KEY TO A NOBLER LIFE, a work of the highest interest to all. Also a most wonderful book of the age, The GOLDEN KEY TO PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS, and THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF GEN. GRANT (in press), and other new and popular books of the day. Best inducements offered. Write at once for particulars. Address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco. [illegible]

ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT MEN AND women wanted as agents. [illegible] Call or address room [illegible] Union block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS IN Cricket Field, very cheap, on terms to suit purchaser. P W GILLETTE, 27 Stark st. 3m tf

FOR SALE—BLOCKS AND LOTS IN SHERlock's addition at prices to suit the times. Persons wishing cheap lots for homes will do well to call and inquire of P W GILLETTE, 27 Stark st. 25atf

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value 1700 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire of C. B MOORES, Salem. 24mtf

SEASIDE COTTAGE AT ILWACO FOR SALE—Beach lot near Sutton's hotel, beautiful shade trees and shrubbery; price of cottage and lot $300. Address "Seaside," care Oregonian. 23m8 1

ONE FIVE AND TEN ACRE TRACTS OF LAND for sale on the instalment plan near the city of Portland. For particulars call on or address HARRISON B OATMAN, No. 7 Stark street.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES PARTIALLY IMPROVED near Milwaukee, $1250; 80 or 40 acres, 7 miles southwest of city, running water, partially improved, with house, etc. These are bargains. J. V. ALLEN, 112 First st. Also 30 acres 11 miles southeast $300.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL EXCELLENT BUILDing lots in Couch addition, several parcels of residence property centrally located, and a number of good lots in south and west Portland. June 3, 1885. (316) J P O LOWNSDALE, Agent, 31 Stark st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR PORTLAND PROPerty—Two beautiful lots 50 100 feet, with brick cottage of 5 rooms, cellar, closets and pantry, a well on premises and shrubbery on grounds, situated in Denver, Col. Also 2000 acres Michigan pine land 50 miles from East Saginaw in Isabella county, Mich. A bargain is offered in these properties; title perfect. For terms apply to P. J. O'CONNOR, Merchant Tailor, 50 Morrison st. Portland Or. 1lm*

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM embracing all of what is known as Lady's Island, consisting of five hundred and thirty (530) acres, a part of which is fine meadow; has on the premises a comfortable house and barn, 28 good cows, horses, sheep, hogs and farming implements; said property is located opposite the young city of La Camas, W. T. A rare bargain, one of the best dairy farms in Washington territory. For particulars, terms, etc., address R. T. Cowan, La Camas, W. T., or A. J. Welch, attorney at law, 125½ First st. 28 tf

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY WHERE I REside, at the SW cor 12th and Morrison sts.; the grounds are 100 feet square with beautiful surroundings; the house is a cottage, with a French roof, is convenient and well finished with modern improvements; contains 12 rooms and numerous closets; there are not many residences as handsomely located in the city; the house will be sold with one or two lots as purchaser may desire; also two lots at the NE cor of the same streets; these are graded and fenced and have a stable on them; the trees along the sidewalk are very large and fine; these lots front 100 feet on each street and can be divided up into 4 or 4 lots so as to make genteel homes for persons requiring medium-sized houses; the property will be sold in parcels or together at prices to suit the times; reasonable credit if desired for a portion of the purchase money. The owner prefers to deal with principals only. Call at my office, No. 10 Union block, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. tf1a WM. STRONG.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS—4, 6 AND 8-Horse Power Upright Engines; 10, 15 and 20-Horse Power Portable Engines; 20, 30 and 50 Horse Power Stationary Engines, for sale at prices that defy competition. KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Portland Or.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY STORE AND GOOD established trade with horse and wagon. Stock consists of groceries, cigars, tobacco, etc., at a bargain. Ill health is the cause of selling. Inquire at once of Farrish, Watkins & Cornell, [illegible] Washington st. 21m21

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FIRST SECOND HAND phaeton buggy, with top. Apply at STAVER & WALKER'S, 208 Front st. 3j1

FOR SALE—ONE NEW OPEN BUGGY, BEST Portland make. Inquire of J. P. O. LOWNSDALE, 31 Stark street. June 3 1885. 3j6

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS COLORED BY THE NEW PROcess. Instruction in 10 lessons in coloring. Call at Room [illegible] McGinn Block, corner of Washington and Seventh. 2j1w

MADAM MARIE FIKE, GRADUATE OF PEAbody Institute, Maryland; lessons on piano. Apply or address No. [illegible] Oak street. 24m11

GOLD FISH, LIMES, LEMONS, ORANGES, delicacies, fresh candies, imported Swiss cheese. Wholesale and retail at S. L. Stime's, cor. First and Ash.

A. [illegible] WEILER & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURers, N. E. cor First and Alder streets, Portland Oregon. Proprs. Factory No. 38, 1st district, S. F.

E. RICHARDS, DEALER IN COLUMBIA river salmon and all kinds of fish, wholesale and retail; country orders solicited. No. 74 Washington street, cor. Fourth, Portland Or.

WM GARDNER & CO., PRACTICAL PLUMBers, Gas and Steam Fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts., Portland.

COLUMBIA SOAP CO., COR. SEVENTH AND Grant sts., Portland Or., J. J. Wassmann, Proprietor. Manufacturer of washing and toilet soap. Orders by mail promptly filled at lowest prices.

CURE YOURSELF—NO EXPOSURE. INJECtion painlessly cures and prevents Gonorrhea, Gleet and Whites in either sex or condition. It is prompt, safe and sure. Checks Discharges in one day; [illegible] in three with [illegible]. Thousands can testify. [illegible] $10 [illegible] any failure on receipt of price. [illegible] substitute. Address Dr. Simmons, 112½ First st., Portland, Oregon. 4j1 [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—$1200 will buy a half interest in No. 1 Traveling Photograph [illegible] Photograph Gallery. For further particulars address J. H. CAMPBELL, Photo., General Delivery, Walla Walla, W. T. [illegible]

$750 PARTNER WANTED IN ESTABlished business. [illegible] [illegible] the said amount as his first [illegible] given and required. Apply to A. J. WELCH, attorney at law, 131 First st. 1j

A PAYING BUSINESS FOR SALE FOR CASH. [illegible] with good reasons for selling. Address immediately R. H. WILKINSON & CO., Tacoma W. T. 4m16

FOR SALE FOR $1500 AN INTEREST IN MOST [illegible] manufacturing business in Oregon [illegible] [illegible] circumstances [illegible] make it necessary [illegible] to sell; satisfactory reasons shown [illegible] [illegible] a business well established and a monopoly. Address A. B. C., care Oregonian. [illegible]

THE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF THE Alta House, Vancouver, W. T., comprising all necessary articles for 16 rooms, dining room, bar room, kitchen, billiard room, etc. Also 90 acres of land. Terms reasonable. Vancouver, May 16, 1885. 10m1w

ATTENTION DOCTORS—FOR SALE IN ONE of the growing towns of eastern Oregon a small stock of drugs and doctor's practice; the best location on the coast and no opposition in either line. For particulars inquire of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard. [illegible]

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, [illegible] N. Front st., Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant and produce dealer, 130 Front street.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co. 34 Front street, cor. Ash st.

MILLER & WEST—(J. O. MILLER, W. H. WEST,) commission merchants in general and dairy produce. 115 Front st. between Washington and Stark.

J. McCRAKEN & CO., IMPORTERS & WHOLEsale grocers and shipping and commission merchants, Nos. 60, 62 and 64 North Front st., Portland Or.

GIBBON, CHURCH & CO., SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants; specialties—wheat, flour, salmon, grain bags, etc. N. W. cor. Front and Ash sts. Portland, Or.

W. E. MASON (LATE OF McCRAKEN & MAson and successor to H. Abraham) wholesale grocer and commission merchant. Nos. 2 and 4 North Front st., Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF hides, pelts, furs, wool and tallow and general commission merchant; consignments solicited. No. 45 Front street, P. O. box 704, Portland Oregon. 13mtf

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, importer of and dealer in tropical and domestic green, dried and canned fruits, nuts, figs, dates and raisins. [illegible] Front st. Consignments of Oregon and California produce solicited.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 & 33 Front st., Portland Or, sole ag'ts. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco throughout California, the East, England, Australia, etc. They are unequaled in efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 Front st., Portland Or, sole ag'ts for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Engines and small engines for general work.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, F ST., CORNER of Sixth, No. 113. 2j8

TWO NICE ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 173 TAYlor st., with use of bath. 4jetf

FURNISHED ROOMS AT $1 PER WEEK AT No. 116 Washington and Sixth. 3j5

FOR RENT—ROOMS EN SUITE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board. Apply 294 4th st. (1)e6

TO LET—ONE DESIRABLE ROOM WITH USE of bath, reasonable terms. 81 7th st., cor Oak. j3tf

DESIRABLE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, FURnished complete; elegantly furnished rooms en suite or single. 87 First street.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen. 90 Yamhill st.; rent price reasonable. 2j1

FOR RENT—THREE LARGE NICELY FURnished rooms, complete for housekeeping, $16 per month. 91 N. Ninth, bet. Stark and B, one block from Washington street cars. 2j8

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 88½ FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel, fire proof brick, the most elegantly furnished lodging house in Portland; rooms en suite or single. 12mlm

TWO CHOICE ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEmen, to rent reasonable; references required. 87 First st. 1lm

FOR RENT—SUITES FURNISHED OR UNFURnished for office or family use. Multnomah block.

BALDWIN LODGING HOUSE—PERSONS IN want of airy, comfortable lodgings call at 229½ Second st., bet. Salmon and Main. Terms reasonable.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BAY WINDOW rooms, with bath; a desirable location; will rent reasonable to a party of gentlemen. N. W. cor. Eighth and Alder.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, GAS, BATH, etc., convenient to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st., corner Pacific.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE AT REASONABLE rate, 67 Columbia st., N. W. cor. of Third. Apply to F. X. Dufresne, [illegible] same place. 3j*

FOR RENT—FOR FIVE MONTHS, A NICELY furnished house, 6 rooms and bath, large yard and in good location. Address J. B., care Oregonian. -j7

STORE TO LET—51 WASHINGTON ST. BET. Second and Third, brick building, fixtures, show cases, etc. for sale. Inquire at premises. 25atf

HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS TO RENT IN GOOD LOcality. Apply next door to premises, 84 Eighth street, between Stark and B. m14tf

FOR RENT—NEW HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, at N. 18th and F sts. Inquire of R. Knoll, 152 First st., opposite Masonic Hall.

DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—THE LARGE double store known as the Holton House Restaurant on Alder st., one door west of Masonic Hall; this location being so central a live business man will have no trouble in building up a first rate city business, provided he has the proper means. Apply to JOHN WILSON at the Holton House office at 9:30 A. M. or 2 P. M. prompt, or address JOHN WILSON, P. O. box 764. 1jtf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Portland Box Factory for boxes furnished prior to May 4, 1885, will please call and settle the same with Croft & Davis at 133 Fourth street, whom I duly authorize to receive all money due me and receipt for the same. (217) G. W. BATES.

NOTICE—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ANY person landing on the Giant Powder Co.'s wharf near the River View Cemetery, without permission, will be proceeded against for trespass. Captains of steamers will please take notice of this.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO., Agts.
Portland, June 1, 1885. 2j1w

NOTICE—WE BEG TO INFORM OUR SUBscribers and the commercial public that we have appointed Mr. A. M. Crocker manager of our branch office in this city. R. G. DUN & CO.
J. [illegible], General Manager Pacific Coast. 1j6

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM GUILD'S LAKE Sunday last, two horses. One black with short ears and saddle marks, one a bay with saddle marks and white spot on face. Reward paid for return to J. H. Fisele, Guild's Lake. 25m7t

NOTICE—THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF the Willamette Valley Beekeepers' Association will be held June 16 and 17, 1885, at Lafayette, Or. All who are interested in bees are invited to attend.
E. J. HADLEY, Sec. F. S. HARDING, Pres.

NOTICE—MY BUSINESS IN THE CITY OF SALEM, Oregon, is for sale at a sacrifice, owing to my inability to attend to it. Address N. H. Allen, Albany, Oregon. 28m7

TO LADIES—DR. VANMONCISCAR MAKES A specialty of the peculiar ailments and irregularities incident to females, and guarantees immediate relief to the most anxious and afflicted; can be consulted in strict confidence; consultations and examination free; board and nursing when required. Office No. 132 and 134 Third street, Portland, Oregon. 5letm

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURchased the entire interest of the estate of the late M. S. Burrell, deceased, in the partnership business of the firm of Knapp, Burrell & Co., hereby give notice that the business will be continued the same as heretofore under the old firm name.
R. R. KNAPP,
29m1 H. W. WALLACE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROposals for the completion of a distributing reservoir for the [illegible] Water Works, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Engineer at Tacoma, W. T., will be received until June 15, 1885. For information address Engineer Tacoma Light and Water Co., Tacoma, W. T.
Tacoma, W. T., May [illegible] 1885. 5m1d*

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETing.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company will be held at the office of the company, at the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday the 15th day of June 1885, at 12 o'clock M. of said day, for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
Portland Or., May 20 1885. JOSEPH SIMON, Sec.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETing.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Transportation and Locks Company will be held at the office of the company at the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday the 15th day of June, 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. JOSEPH SIMON, Secretary.
Portland, Or. May 20 1885.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETing.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon will be held at the office of the company at the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday the 15th day of June 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
Portland Or., May 20 1885. JOSEPH SIMON, Sec.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS MEETing.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon Improvement Company will be held at the office of the company at the city of Portland, in the county of Multnomah in the state of Oregon, on Monday the 15th day of June, 1885, at 12 o'clock M. of said day for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting. (20m1d
Portland, Or. May 20 1885. J. M. FOX, Sec.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS MEETING—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of The Oregon Iron and Steel Company for the election of a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may regularly come before it, will be held at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton in Portland, Oregon, on June 16, 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M. E. W. CRICHTON, Sec.
Portland, May [illegible] 1885. 17m1d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Eugene La Rocque. M. H. RALEIGH, Guardian of the estate of Eugene La Rocque.
May [illegible] 1885. 19m1 f

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROposals will be received by the Executive Committee of the University of Oregon at the banking house of [illegible] Eakin in Eugene City until [illegible] o'clock [illegible] on Thursday the 18th of June 1885 for the erection, construction and completion of an additional building for the University of Oregon at Eugene City. Plans and specifications can be seen at the bank of Hendricks & Eakin in Eugene City, or at the office of W. H. Williams, Architect, Portland. Said building to be fully completed by December 1885. [illegible] furnish brick [illegible] contractor to furnish all other material. Contractor to give an approved bond of $10,000 for faithful performance of his contract. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Dated May 23, 1885.
T. G. HENDRICKS, Chairman of Committee.
[illegible] 1 6

OFFICE OF A. A. Q. M.
FORT CANBY, W. T., [illegible] 1885.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement annexed, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., June 14, when they will be opened in the presence of bidders—for the protection of the Shore Line of this Post against the waters of Baker's Bay by a bulkhead of piles and rip rap as follows: The piles to be driven [illegible] feet from [illegible] centers, capped with 4x15 inch plank, doubled, and [illegible] being well bolted to each pile and faced on the outside with 3 inch plank thoroughly spiked. The rip rap wall to be laid up smooth on the outer face, well packed against the bulkhead on both sides, not less than three feet thick at the top, and properly sloped. The work is about 800 feet long and six feet high. The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bids should state the price per cubic yard for stone work and per pile for wood work. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Bulkhead," and addressed to L. A. CHAMBERLIN,
1st Lieut. 1st Art., A. A. Q. M.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of Oregon, in Equity.—Pacific Rolling Mill Company, a corporation, complainant, vs. The City View Park Railway Company, a corporation, et al., defendants.—Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an order of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause made and entered on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1885, and to me directed, I, the undersigned, the duly appointed, qualified and acting receiver in the above entitled cause, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, free from all liens and claims of the defendants herein, at the corner of Fifth and E streets in East Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, on Monday the 18th day of May, A. D. 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described property of the defendant, the City View Park Railway Company, to-wit: All the franchises, privileges and rights of way of the said company and also about one mile of street railway track on Fifth, Seventh and Jefferson streets in the city of East Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and all rails, iron and ties and other property belonging to said track, whether affixed to the soil or otherwise.
STEWART B. LINTHICUM, Receiver.
Dated Portland, Oregon, May 5, 1885.

Under and by virtue of an order of the above entitled court in the above entitled cause made and entered on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1885, the said sale of the above described property is postponed until Monday the 1st day of June, A. D. 1885, at the said hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the said corner of Fifth and E streets in East Portland, Multnomah County, Or.
STEWART B. LINTHICUM, Receiver.
Dated Portland, Oregon, May 18, 1885. m18td

The said sale of the above described property is hereby further postponed until Thursday, the 4th day of June, A. D. 1885, at the said hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at said corner of Fifth and E street, in East Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.
STEWART B. LINTHICUM, Receiver.
Dated Portland, Oregon, June 1, 1885. 2j3

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.—The annual meeting of stockholders of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Portland, Oregon, on Monday, June 15, A. D. 1885, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year, and transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
THEODORE WYGANT, Secretary.
Portland, May 16, 1885. 16mtd

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN. [illegible]
GILMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
No. 47 First st., [illegible]
AUCTION SALES of real estate, furniture, general merchandise, horses, cattle, [illegible] regular days—Tuesdays & Fridays, at 10 [illegible]

[illegible]

Ask your wives, wives ask your husbands, sisters persuade your brothers, brothers tell your sisters to buy
Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Wall Paper, Etc.,
AT THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE [illegible]
This is Your Tip.
BIRMINGHAM'S
AND NOWHERE ELSE.
244 and 246 First st., above [illegible]
PORTLAND, OREGON.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
CHOICE REAL ESTATE.

A desirable house of [illegible] bath, in perfect order, with [illegible] 146, Clay street, between [illegible] East Park, part of lot 1, block [illegible]. This choice piece of property will be sold Saturday, June 6, at the office of Atkinson & Wakefield, 102 1-2 First street, at [illegible] o'clock. Terms of sale: Cash in hand, one-half cash, balance secured by mortgage for one year at 9 per cent.
ATKINSON & WAKEFIELD, Agents.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNUAL SHOOTING TOURNAMENT
OF THE [illegible]
Multnomah Rod and Gun Club
(PORTLAND, OREGON,)
AT CITY VIEW PARK,
JUNE 6th, 1885.
L. H. Maxwell and Buell [illegible]
AGGREGATE VALUE OF PRIZES, [illegible]

The programme includes [illegible] open to members of all organized clubs in the northwest. Blackbird Championship, and [illegible] Pigeon Contests, open to all.

CASINO OPERA HOUSE,
Corner East Park and Washington [illegible]
A. S. GROSS.......... Proprietor and Manager

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT [illegible]
ONE WEEK ONLY.
Commencing Monday, June 1,
Gilbert & Sullivan's Comic Opera, in [illegible]
Pirates of Penzance!
Popular Prices, 50c and 25c.
☞ Box Sheet at Jones Bros., No. 111 First st.
P. S.—Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance [illegible] at 8.30. In Preparation SATANELLA.

UNION PICNIC
Unitarian and Congregational
SUNDAY SCHOOLS
TO
FALLS CITY PARK!
Oregon City.
STEAMER LURLINE leaves foot Alder st. [illegible]
SATURDAY, JUNE 6th, at 8:30 A. M.
Music will accompany excursion.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION
—TO—
LA CAMAS.
The St. Matthew's Sunday School Excursion will take place on
Saturday, June 6th.
The Steamer "McCULLY" starting from the foot of Salmon street at 9 A. M. sharp. Tickets for sale at Hill's Book Store and Plummer's Drug Store.
Adults, 50c., Children under 12 years, [illegible]
Refreshments on [illegible]

MERCHANDISE BROKERAGE.

FRANK WOOLSEY, COMMISSION AND MERchandise brokerage, cor. First [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property, on long time. H. B. OATMAN, [illegible]

B. GOLDSMITH—MONEY BROKER, [illegible] cor First and Washington sts.; money to loan, notes discounted, purchases Oregon and [illegible] county warrants, and all other class of [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON SHORT TIME [illegible] NER BROS., 109 Morrison.

PERSONS HAVING MONEY TO LOAN [illegible] large or small sums would do well to [illegible] J. WELCH, Attorney-at-law, 131½ First street, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $100 TO [illegible] on collateral, notes discounted, [illegible] By A. J. WELCH, Attorney at Law, [illegible]

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY.

RUSSELL & CO., 188 AND 190 FRONT STREET, manufacturers of Threshers, Horse Powers, [illegible] mills and Portable Traction and Stationary Engines.

FRANK BROTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY, importer and dealer in farm and mill machinery, 68 and 70 Front st., Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO., SOLE AGENTS [illegible] Mower and Reaper, Canton Pitt's Thresher, [illegible] Header, Schuttler Wagons; Front, First and [illegible]

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, [illegible] etc., portable and stationary engines, saw mills and grist mill machinery a specialty; rubber and leather belting.

SAILS, FLAGS AND TENTS.

V. E. SMITH, SAIL, FLAG AND TENT MAKER, 84 North Front st., Portland, Or.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BERNSTEIN & CO., [illegible] Portland and 37 Market st., [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HEGELE, CROWELL & CO., [illegible] and 54 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED 1853. Portland Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner N. Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, [illegible] Front st., Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, [illegible] and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, CORNER F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, [illegible] shutters, and machinery of all descriptions [illegible] and moulding tools to order.

MINING MACHINERY.

PARKE & LACY, MILL, RAILWAY & [illegible] chinists' supplies a specialty. [illegible]

SADDLERY.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS, [illegible] ware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO Bradley & Dohoney, 103 Front, [illegible] Stark sts. Leather and Findings, [illegible]

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN, SAN FRANCISCO AND 93 Front st., Portland, Or., Iron and Wood [illegible] Machinery.

JAMES D. EMMONS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
[illegible]
Portland, Or., will practice [illegible]

[illegible]

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or. as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
BY MAIL—POSTAGE PREPAID—IN ADVANCE.

Daily per month	$1 00
Daily with Sunday per month	1 30
Daily per year	10 00
Daily with Sunday per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 50
Sunday and Weekly per year	4 00
The Weekly per year	2 50
TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Daily per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, OR., June [illegible] 1885—[illegible] P. M.

Place of observation	Bar.	Ther.	[illegible]	Wind Direction	Rainfall	State of Weather
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	00	Clear
Olympia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Calm	00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	00	Fair
Red Bluff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	00	Clear
Sacramento	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	00	Foggy
Mendocino	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SW	00	Clear
Spokane Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT

[illegible] SALEM, June [illegible]
[illegible] Grant county [illegible] court reversed. Opinion by Thayer [illegible] S. A. Hilmer [illegible] dismissed for [illegible] Opinion by Lord [illegible]

THE STAGE

THE CASINO.—Taken all in all, "the Pirates" proves to be the most acceptable performance of the summer season at the Casino. The idea of giving a matinee performance Saturday has been reconsidered, as the stage will be needed for preparations for "Satanella," to be produced after the return of the company from Astoria.

THE NEW MARKET.—The paper for "Peck's Bad Boy" on dead walls, bill boards and in windows is attracting a great deal of attention, and there will no doubt be a house full to see the antics of which they have read. Reserved seats on sale to-day at Prentice's.

COURT NOTES

The Olinger murder case will come up at the regular term of court at Hillsboro next week.

Louis Chautelle of Salem is in jail on a charge of giving liquor to a half breed boy. This is not his first offense.

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The case of Nicholas Bush against Catherine McLaughlin has been ordered before the state circuit court on a writ of review. This is a case where the plaintiff contracted with the defendant to clean out a well, fix buckets, etc., and succeeded in getting discharged without his pay. The upshot was that Bush brought a suit in Redmond's court to collect $9, which he succeeded in obtaining judgment for.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND

The steamship Columbia sailed from San Francisco yesterday with the following passengers for Portland:

Mrs F I Rogers, sister and daughter	Wm Willis
	S O Bush
Walter Adcock	T R Russell
S I Goldman	Rev F P Hart and wife
A Goldberg	Mrs C F Toole
Jno Whitworth	D N McKinnon and sister
W W Oglesby	R S Wires
Warren Hastings	S F Bucharach
J W Grath and wife	R B Barr
S Danziger, wife and child	Mrs Albright
Miss I V Bowen	W McKnight
Mrs S C Elderkin and daughter	Miss R Mullins
F W Knight and wife	W Johnson
Miss M Treat	Miss Brown
Rev Miss Condit	Miss Marton
Rev M Condit	J C Kohn
J Martin	Mrs H Smith
Mrs H W Wells	Mrs J N Horne
Miss Laura M Miller	Mrs Holloway & 2 dtrs
A H [illegible]	Jon Fong
Dr Urquhart and wife	Mrs S A Mills & 2 ch
Mrs A W [illegible]	J H Mills and wife
Mrs Geo W Cook	Jon Ching
Miss Cora [illegible]	Geo W Snell
Mrs F A [illegible]	D D Oliphant
A G Volz	E C Bruce
R I Wood	W S Bell
C J Dean	Sam White
Rev A Goodenough	G S Hansen
J Brugelman & brother	Jas Sinott
Capt Fox	John F Coffey
J H Conner	Chas Thorn
I Jacobson	W H McPherson
J J Williams	Felix Haney
Miss A E Perry	Mrs T C Sawyer
Miss W Craig	Miss Lucas
Mrs E M Abl	Miss LeFrancois
A M Bracket	D A Nosmis
J Fitzgerald	H A Keinala, wf & dtr
F J Brickell, wf & [illegible] dtrs	Mrs M E Bowman
Mrs F Brickell & 2 dtrs	A Knott

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION

The primary meetings of republican voters of the city of Portland will be held in the respective wards of the city Monday, June 8, 1885, between the hours of 4 o'clock P. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to attend a Republican City Convention, which is hereby called to be held at the Police Court rooms in said city of Portland, on Wednesday, June 10, 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor and one Councilman for each ward, to be voted for at the city election to be held Monday, June 15, 1885.

The following apportionment of delegates has been fixed upon:

First ward	9 delegates
Second ward	9 delegates
Third ward	11 delegates

The following persons have been selected to act as judges and clerks at the primaries:

First ward—Judges, Henry McCraken and W. T. Everson; clerk, William Lightner.

Second ward—Judges, R. M. Bemont and Stephen Hawkins; clerk, W. T. Eppinger.

Third ward—Judges, Walter Mathews and L. H. Parsons; clerk, John Vaughn.

The following polling places for said primary meetings have been selected:

First ward—Kuhn's shop at the corner of Third and A streets.

Second ward—Corporation shed, Fourth street, between Yamhill and Morrison streets.

Third ward—No. [illegible] Columbia street, between First and Front streets.

Dated [illegible] June 1885.
W. W. SPAULDING,
W. B. ANDRUS,
W. H. ADAMS,
Republican City Committee.

THREE TIMES AND OUT: FOURTH TIME GOES

Varney's excursion to his classes will go to Oregon City on Friday, June 5, 1885. The steamer Multnomah will leave Morrison street at 8 o'clock sharp.

MERMAID BATHS

Ladies are especially invited. The entrance is [illegible] upward [illegible] Stark street [illegible]

CARD OF THANKS

[illegible] to thank the kind friends who tendered [illegible] assistance in connection with the recent funeral of [illegible] son Frank.

First [illegible]—It is claimed that Lafourette Falls are the finest picnic grounds within reach of Portland, and Columbia Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., purpose having a picnic excursion there on Saturday, June 13. Good music and dancing at the grounds.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, No. 167 Third street, Portland Or.

[illegible] at [illegible] book [illegible] 49 Washington [illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

Prentice's Music Store.

Go to Kent's for oysters.

Waukegan Boat House, south side Stark st.

All kinds of home made pastry at the Quaker Dairy.

Strawberries and Ice Cream at the Quaker Dairy, Yamhill street, near Second.

Woven wire spring beds. Geo. M. Parker, 193 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

Fine dress making at reduced [illegible] perfect fit guaranteed. [illegible]

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder.

Mrs. H. G. Sawyer has removed her dressmaking rooms to [illegible] street, between Fourth and Fifth.

REMOVAL.—Ferguson & Davis' hair-cutting headquarters now at [illegible] First st. Every man an artist.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE VIENNA COFFEE HOUSE, Washington st., leads all. Oysters in every style.

The Sufferer from Consumption or any Wasting Disease [illegible] great relief [illegible] use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites than in any other remedy they can [illegible]

The Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the throat. Speakers and singers find the Troches useful. Sold only in boxes.

"Hunt's [illegible] benefits are permanent. Cured me of kidney disease." SULLIVAN FENNER, Providence, R. I. Hunt's Remedy cures speedily bilious headaches, biliousness, dyspepsia, strengthens the stomach and purifies the blood.

Pond's Extract for Pain. You seldom see much allusion to it in public prints, yet its sale has extended to all parts of the world.

N AND COMMISSION.

C. M. SEVERN,

LMAN & CO.

nd Commission Merchants,

T ST., BET. PINE AND ASH.

s of real estate, furniture,

s, cattle, buggies, etc. Regular

Fridays, at 10 o'clock A.M.

soancs

ves, wives coax your Hus

persuade your brothers,

our sisters to buy

Bedding, Carpets,

Paper, Etc.,

APEST HOUSE IN TOWN,

Is Your Tip:

INGHAM'S

NOWHERE ELSE.

6 First st., above Main,

LAND, OREGON.

TION SALE

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

house of seven rooms,

ct order, with fractional

treet, between Seventh and

rt of lot 1, block 203. This

property will be sold Sat-

, at the office of Atkinson &

02 1-2 First street, at 11,

ms of sale: Cash in hand,

, balance secured by mort-

year at 9 per cent.

ON & WAKEFIELD, Agents,

RDSON, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOTING TOURNAMENT

OF THE

h Rod and Gun Club,

PORTLAND OREGON.)

ITY VIEW PARK,

JUNE 6th, 1885.

and Buell Lamberson, Judges.

TE VALUE OF PRIZES, $300.

e includes Team Champion competi-

mbers of all organized clubs in the

kbird Championship, and three Live

open to all

OPERA HOUSE,

t Park and Washington Streets,

Proprietor and Manager.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

NE WEEK ONLY,

cing Monday, June 1,

ullivan's Comic Opera, in 3 acts,

s of Penzance!

ar Prices, 50c and 25c.

at Jones Bros., No. 111 First st.

pen at 8 o clock, performance begins

paration SATANELLA.

ON PICNIC

and Congregational

DAY SCHOOLS

—TO—

S CITY PARK!

Oregon City

URLINE leaves foot Alder st wharf

JUNE 6th, at 8 30 A. M.

r will accompany excursion.

SCHOOL EXCURSION

—TO—

A CAMAS.

s Sunday School Excursion will take

place on

rday, June 6th,

McCULLY starting from the foot of

at 9 A. M sharp Tickets for sale at

re and Plummer's Drug Store.

hildren under 12 years, 25c.

freshments on Board.

HANDISE BROKERAGE.

OOLSEY COMMISSION AND MER-

brokerage, cor. First and A, Portland.

FINANCIAL.

O LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY

on long time H B OATMAN, 111 First

ITH—MONEY BROKER, N W

t and Washington sts money to loan

d purchases Oregon and Washington

e an I all other class of securities

O LOAN ON SHORT TIME.

OS. 109 Morrison

HAVING MONEY TO LOAN IN

mall sums would do well to call on A.

torney at law 183½ First street.

O LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 TO $10,

ral notes discounted, debts collected.

H Attorney at Law 183½ First street.

AND FARM MACHINERY.

& CO 188 AND 190 FRONT STREET,

urers of Threshers, Horse Powers, Saw-

able Traction and Stationary Engines,

OTHERS' IMPLEMENT COMPANY

and dealer in farm and mill machinery

st. Portland, Or

OD & CO SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE

Hemper Canton Pitt's Thresher,

er Wagons, Front, First and Vine sts.

RREL & CO., WHOLESALE FARM

y and dealers in agricultural imple-

d spring wagons, buggies, carriages,

and stationary engines, saw mills and

inery a specialty, rubber and leather

S, FLAGS AND TENTS.

S SAIL FLAG AND TENT MAKER

Front st. Portland, Or

CASE MANUFACTURERS.

RNSTEIN & CO. 162 FRONT ST

and Market st., San Francisco.

ERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

CROWELL & CO., IMPORTERS

ont st. Portland Or

OLESALE DRUGGISTS.

TSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED

land Or

HOLESALE GROCERS.

WIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, COR.

ont and D sts. Portland, Or

MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS

ssion Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st.

& ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS

g and Commission Merchants,

ret, Portland, Or

MACHINISTS.

& WOLFE, MACHINISTS, CORNER

d sts.—Housework, doors, railings,

machinery of all descriptions;

tools to order.

INING MACHINERY.

LACY, MILL, RAILWAY &

upplies a specialty 66 North Front st.

SADDLERY.

OOK SADDLERY, HARNESS, HARD-

Front st. Portland, Or

THER AND FINDINGS.

BRADLEY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO

Doheny, 109 Front, bet. Washington

ther and Findings, Shoe Store Supplies

OODWORKING MACHINERY.

BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO, AND

Portland, Or, Iron and Woodworking

AMES D. ERMSTON,

ORNEY-AT-LAW,

, 130 and 134 Third st,

will practice in federal, state and

torial courts.

WM KLUMPP

& WOOD

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PORTLAND Or June 3 1885—7 49 P M

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Portland	30 00	01	62	NW	00	Clear
Olympia	29.98	03	[illegible]	W	00	Clear
[illegible]	30 01	04	[illegible]	Calm	00	Clear
Roseburg	29 85	—19	67	N	00	Clear
Red Bluff	29 77	08	[illegible]	N	00	Clear
Sacramento	30 03	02	70	N	00	Cloudy
Mendocino	30 09	02	[illegible]	NW	00	Clear
Fort Canby	30 00	0?	[illegible]	SW	00	Clear
Spokane Falls	29 80					

Minimum thermometer 50 minimum

SUPREME COURT

SALEM, June 3.

W F Pratt, respondent, vs [illegible] appellant; [illegible] judgment of the lower court reversed. Opinion by Thayer J.

[illegible] Prescott, respondent, vs S A H [illegible] and Cohn, appellants. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

In the matter of Aiken vs. Coolidge [illegible] Motion to correct judgment overruled. Opinion by Lord J.

THE STAGE

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J W Grath and wife	S E Bacharach
Slangler wife & child	B B Barr
Miss E V Bowen	Mrs Albright
Mrs C Elder & daughter	W McKnight
E W Knight and wife	Mrs R Mullins
Miss M Yeat	W Johnson
Rev Miss Condit	Miss Brown
Rev M Condit	Miss Marton
Martin	J C Kohn
Dr R W Wells	Mrs D Smith
Miss Laura McMallin	Mrs J N How
Hendrick	Mrs Holloway & 2 dtrs
Dr Urquhart and wife	Joon Tong
Mrs A W Hamilton	Mrs S A Mills & 2 ch
Mrs Geo W Cook	J H Mills and wife
Miss Cora Neall	Pon Ching
Mrs E A Root	Geo W Snell
[illegible]	D D Oliphant
S E Wood	E C Bruce
[illegible]	W S Bell
Mrs Goodenough	Sam White
J Brogman & brother	C S Hasdal
[illegible]	Jas Shoott
H Gamer	John F Coffey
J Jackson	Chas Thorn
J J Williams	W H McPherson
Mrs A E Perry	Felix Haney
Miss W Craig	Mrs F C Sawyer
Mrs E M Abb	Miss Lucas
J M Bracket	Miss LeFrancois
J Fitzgerald	D A Nosmis
J J Brickell wf & 3 dtrs	H A Keindla wf & d
Mrs F Brickell & 2 dtrs	Mrs M E Bowman
	A Knott

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Dated this 2d day of June 1885.

W. W. SPAULDING

W. H. ANDRUS,

W. H. ADAMS

Republican City Committee

THE TIMES AND OUT—FOURTH TIME GOES

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MERMAID BATHS

Ladies are especially invited. The entrance [illegible]. Water from this time forward [illegible] until [illegible]. Go by Stark street ferry.

CARD OF THANKS

Mrs J T Durkee desires to thank [illegible] for their kindly rendered assistance in many ways [illegible] during the recovery and funeral of her son Frank.

PICNIC EXCURSION.—It is claimed that Latourelle Falls has the finest picnic grounds within [illegible] of Portland. Columbia Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., purpose having a picnic excursion there on Saturday, June 13. Good music and dancing at the grounds.

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JOHN CRAWFORD at Edward Dekum & Co's. book store and stationery, 46 Washington street.

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Gate Keith's for oysters.

Portland Boat House, south side Stark st.

All kinds of home-made pastry at the Quaker Dairy.

STRAWBERRIES and Ice Cream at the Quaker Dairy, Third street, near Second

WOVEN WIRE spring beds. G. O. M. Parker 143 First street. Trade supplied.

Fine dressmaking at reduced rates. Perfect fits guaranteed. No 90 Salmon street

Choice brands of wines, liquors and cigars at the Cosmopolitan, corner First and Alder

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REMOVAL—Ferguson & Davis' hair cutting head quarters now at No 90 First st. Every man an artist.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

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"A Remedy [illegible] valuable [illegible] has been [illegible] for [illegible] case of kidney disease." [illegible] SULLIVAN FENNER, Providence R I.

Simmons' Remedy cures speedily bilious headache, [illegible] dyspepsia, strengthens the stomach and purifies [illegible]

[illegible] for Sale. You seldom see much [illegible] in the public prints, yet its sale has extended [illegible] the world.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MORE ABOUT THE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—Two handsome silver cups, furnished by Henrichsen & Greenberg, as prizes to be shot for by teams at the tournament on Saturday are on exhibition at Hudson's gun store. They are very handsome, consisting of a base surmounted by three guns supporting a cup, one of which is furnished with a handsome cover. The team which wins either of them will have something worth showing when they return home to Seattle or some other place. All the prizes will be shown in Hudson's window to-day. It is expected that Seattle will furnish two teams, Vancouver one, and that several will be made up in the Willamette valley. THE OREGONIAN has heard one or two growls about the club charging $1 for admission to the park. Ordinarily that would be too high, but it ought to be remembered that very valuable prizes have been put up, certainly the most expensive ever offered at a similar tournament in the northwest. If there should be a surplus, it will be devoted to paying for the care of Chinese game birds now on Protection island in Puget sound, which expense the Multnomah Rod and Gun club have undertaken to bear. So any man who buys a ticket contributes indirectly toward what will improve our fauna and in a very few years will be able to get dividends on the investment, in the way of delicious birds for his table. Let there be a big turnout, not only by Portlanders, but by residents of the interior who may chance to be here next Saturday. The Rod and Gun club had expected to have some difficulty in securing enough live pigeons for their tournament, but it seems that they are to have plenty. A dispatch was received yesterday stating that twenty-five dozen had been shipped on the steamer to arrive here Friday evening. From The Dalles twenty-five dozen are coming and fifteen dozen from Pendleton. About sixteen dozen were received from up the valley yesterday. There will be live birds for all who wish to shoot, and the air at City View park on Saturday will be loaded with feathers, and pigeon pie will be a drug on the market. Uncle Dave Monastes, R. E Bybee, W P Berger, J W Whalley and H G Macdonald have formed themselves into a team which will knock the spots off of something.

SOMEWHAT SINGULAR REQUEST.—Yesterday, in the state circuit court, Eli Baugs began suit against his wife, Julia Baugs, asking the court to grant him a decree of divorce. Mr Baugs' complaint sets up that they were married August 12, 1871, in the state of Wisconsin, and that by cruel and inhuman treatment the defendant has rendered his life burdensome; that about five years ago she became very jealous of him, and began to accuse him of infidelity and even of adultery. Her jealousy of this kind increased so much that fourteen months ago he was "forced to cease living with her," since which time he has no knowledge of her, and does not know where she now may be. Hence he seeks a divorce. When a man "ceases to live with" a woman by going from Wisconsin to Oregon and ignoring her existence fourteen months, people out in this country call it desertion, and think the divorce ought to be granted to the other party.

DIVORCE OFFERED FOR $25.—A law firm in New York, engaged in the business of procuring bogus divorces, have written to a lady in this city as follows: "If you desire to be free to marry again we have the papers that will free you. Will cost you $25. You will then be free and happy forever." If these shyster lawyers could only have assured the lady that she would be beautiful forever, they might have secured her for a client. This bogus divorce racket is the one thing needed to break us all up. The east has furnished bogus hams, bogus butter, bogus maple sugar, bogus nutmegs and bogus greenbacks, while the only two bogus things this coast has produced are Bogus Charley and Bogus, a racehorse. In the bogus business the balance of trade is very heavy against Oregon.

POSTMASTER HIBBS'S DEFALCATION.—Our correspondent at McMinnville writes: "The people of this town and vicinity were greatly astonished and mortified on reading in yesterday's OREGONIAN the alleged absconding of L. N Hibbs, the Lewiston postmaster. His father, J. S Hibbs, is one of our most respected citizens and one of the county commissioners. Newt, as he was called, went from here to Idaho a few years ago, and was a member of the legislature there. His father is greatly distressed about the report, but does not believe his son guilty. If he is guilty the father wants the law vindicated. He knew nothing of it until his attention was called to the item in the paper. Democratic office seekers roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongue."

ABOUT SALMON.—Two canneries that ran last year—Warren's, at Cathlamet, and George T Myers', at Fisherton—are not running this year, and two that were idle last year—Seaside and S. D. Adair's—are in operation this year, so that the change in the number of canneries running amounts to nothing. They are all going and packing a fair aggregate. A general average of one of the largest Astoria canneries for the last week in May shows 21½ salmon to the boat. The run is said to be "light," and as but little money is paid out, a good deal of business is "light" also. Estimates on the number of cases salmon packed up to the 1st inst. vary greatly; it is considerably over 100,000. Light and unsatisfactory sales are reported, varying from 95 cents to $1 02½.—*Astorian.*

RETURN OF THE MCGIBENEYS.—The McGibney family herald their return to "their home in Portland after an absence of ten years," in flaming posters. This family is well remembered here as a father, mother and six children, who gave family concerts on Sunday evenings at New Market theater and elsewhere in this city some dozen years or more ago. According to the bill the family has increased in these ten years of absence by the addition of six children by birth and one by marriage, the oldest son having taken unto himself a wife. In numerical strength the family is certainly a success, and will in time be able to parade as the "great American family" without reference to its musical ability.

IDENTITY ESTABLISHED.—The name of the man who died of heart disease on the 29th ult., on board the steamer Oregon, during the delay the first day out from San Francisco, is August Soder. He had been troubled for some time with his heart and went to a hospital in San Francisco, which institution he left for the ocean trip in the hope of benefiting his health, as well as to join a brother whom he supposed to be in Astoria but who is now a resident of Seabeck, W. T. The body is now lying at Astoria awaiting the arrival of the brother. Deceased was a native of Sweden and about 45 years old.

THE FIREMEN'S EXCURSION.—In answer to numerous inquiries as to at what hour the firemen's excursion will leave here for Astoria on Tuesday next, it is again stated that the steamer Telephone will leave her dock, at the foot of Washington street, at 6 o'clock and cross over to the east side depot to take on the Salem and Albany firemen who will arrive here on the 10 o'clock train. She will reach Astoria about 5 P. M. It is well known that the companies who are to take part in the tournament at Astoria have been assiduously practicing, and a very exciting contest is expected.

HONORABLE RETIREMENT.—Rear Admiral Upshur is now in Astoria visiting his son, United States Commissioner C. P. Upshur. He was placed on the retired list on the 1st, and to-day intends leaving for Washington, overland, having after forty-five years' active service well earned the honorable retirement granted him by the government. Admiral Upshur served through two wars with distinction, and during the rebellion won signal honors by his gallantry on the south Atlantic coast while in command of the Minnesota.

MARINE ENGINEERS EXCURSION.—Next Saturday evening the Marine Engineers Association will give their second annual electric light excursion to Vancouver. For this occasion the splendid new steamers Telephone and Multnomah have been engaged, together with the commodious barge Columbia's Chief, which will have her deck canvased for dancing. The proceeds of the excursion will be devoted to a most worthy object, viz. A free library of mechanical works to apprentices of all trades, hence it merits a very large attendance.

TWO MORE CHICKEN THIEVES.—Policemen Hickey, Byers and Beach captured two Chinamen yesterday morning near the corner of Sixth and Washington streets, who had in their possession twenty-four chickens, some dead and some alive. Later in the day the chickens were identified by Mrs. Franz, a woman who lives about four miles east of the city, whose roost had been robbed during the night. The two Mongols may as well consider themselves already in the penitentiary.

RAISING THE SUNKEN STEAMER.—Captain E. W. Spencer, owner of the Salem, who took the contract to raise the City of Salem, went up to Rock island Tuesday. His three barges were towed up by the steamer F. N. Cooke. The work of raising the damaged boat was commenced yesterday.

AMUSEMENT FOR VANCOUVERITES.—The Lurline will come over Saturday evening, leaving at 6.30 and returning at 11:30. Information can be had of the purser on board.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Outlines of a Discourse by Chaplain Stubbs, Preached in Bethel Hall May 31, 1885—Posthumous Honor. Its Roots and Fruits.

"Being dead yet speaketh." Heb 11 4. A cursory glance at the bible will satisfy the reader of its earlier records that the culture of piety and patriotism was sedulously promoted by Judaism during its golden age. In the New Testament, also, we read of an appeal made to Jesus in behalf of a centurion whose servant was sick unto death, and it was emphasized by the statement that the centurion was worthy "For he loveth our nation and hath built us a synagogue." Luke 7 5. Such an appeal is very suggestive. As a Christian and a patriot, I address you this morning that I may, if possible, make forcible the lessons which the memorial services of yesterday are designed to teach, for I believe

That whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle's van
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man.

A new generation has arisen to manhood's grand estate since I and my brothers of "the Christian commission" left our parishes and our homes to minister in the camps and hospitals among the citizen soldiery who responded to the call for men to defend the nation's life from those who had mistakenly taken up arms in the interest of "state rights," slavery and secession.

The memorial services of yesterday, with all their affecting and pathetic concomitants—their long lines of aged, maimed and decrepit brothers of the several Grand Army posts of Oregon—are designed to keep green the memory of the sufferings and the achievements and the aims of our patriot dead.

One great danger that menaces this great republic is that the tidal waves of foreign emigration that annually surge upon our shores from Europe, Asia and the isles of the sea, may obliterate from the public consciousness and conscience the import and scope and spirit of American patriotism and American institutions.

Basking in the refulgent light and warmth of the freedom bought by the blood and life of half a million of our citizen soldiery and mariners, and billions of treasure, the present generation needs the constant and most forcible and impressive inculcations which Memorial day and its services are designed to afford.

The birth of this nation finds suitable and helpful commemoration in our Fourth of July orations and commemorative rites. Its new or larger birth, its regeneration, is to be correspondingly commemorated, and its spirit is to be nourished and diffused throughout its vast extent and its heterogeneous populations by such instrumentalities and services and pageantries as on yesterday paraded the thoroughfares of commerce, visited the cemetries of our fair land and by prayers and floral offerings, and booming guns and eloquent orations fired the bosom of loyalty and aroused the budding patriotism of our young America.

The United States has seventy-nine national cemeteries—consecrated as the sleeping places of our patriot dead. The number of their graves is 318,176.

In the Indian territory, in the District of Columbia and in twenty-two states these cemeteries are located—in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Here in patriotic repose and sacredness repose the representatives of a multitude of regiments and the flower of hosts of homes where patriotic devotion had been inculcated.

A sad, significant and pathetic inscription is found on 146,184 of the head boards that mark these heroes' graves—it is the word unknown.

The marble monument, with its sculptured eulogies were denied these, nevertheless "being dead, they yet speak," in the hallowed influences of their heroic example, and in the preserved and regenerated life of this great nation. By their blood they washed away the foul blot of slavery from the nation's escutcheon, by their agonies and death they exploded the fallacies of nullification, and taught the world that the United States are a federal unit, "one and inseparable forever," and not a mere confederation of sovereignties held together by a rope of sand.

This grand army, numbering half a million of known and unknown patriots who sleep in the cemeteries of this nation—"being dead yet speak" not only of their own achievements, but of our duties to the rising and to the yet unborn generations, and to the foreign born who are flocking to this blood redeemed empire of the west.

Their voices blend with the voices of our colonial ancestry and of our revolutionary sires. They iterate the words of our Washingtons, and our Lincolns, and the illustrious statesmen who have loved and have cherished American life, ideas and policy.

Should we vocalize these voices of our dead, we should probably utter such counsel and caution as the times seem to call for.

The voices of the dead are to our homes, our schools, our churches, our merchants and our legislators. To one and all they counsel unity, charity, integrity and patriotic devotion. One and all they caution against encroachments on the integrity of our common school system, and on the purity of the ballot. Their voices vindicate the largest freedom of religious worship and direct our thoughts to the mutual rights and obligations that normally bind together labor and capital, and with loudest tones they proclaim no north, no south, for ye all are brethren. Heeding their voices we shall school our youth in and familiarize them with the constitution of the United States, with Washington's farewell address, with the word of God and such other things as it is necessary and safe for a free and intelligent people to know, that they may grow up to "love our nation and to build us a tabernacle," grow up devout worshippers of God and true American patriots.

Believing that memorial services in memory of our patriotic dead conduce to these results, I heartily hope we may all unite to maintain and to perpetuate the integrity of the day and the enforcement of its great lessons.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Programme of the Annual Meeting to be Held Next Week in Portland.

The twelfth annual session of the Oregon State Medical society will be held in this city Jun 8, 9 and 10. The following is the programme:

Monday, June 8, 2 P. M.—Call to order, address of welcome by W. H. Watkins, M. D.; calling of roll; reading of correspondence; business requiring early consideration; reception of visitors; paper, "Suppression of Urine during First Labor at Full Term," B. A. Owens-Adair, M. D.; written communications on medical subjects.

Tuesday, June 9, morning session—Report of executive board and election of members; report of standing committees; committee on legislation; committee on obituaries; papers, "Diagnosis of Insanity," J. W. Givens, M. D.; "Gunshot Wounds in Private Practice," J. A. Fulton, M. D.; election of officers.

Afternoon session—Papers "Sprains," G. C. Lane, M. D.; "Urethral Stricture," R. A. Urquhart, M. D.; "Radical Cure of Hernia," A. D. Bevan, M. D.; "Leucorrhœa," Curtis C. Strong, M. D.

Wednesday, June 10th—Morning session—Inaugural valedictory of the president. Papers "Colds," E. P. Fraser, M. D.; "Scrofula," O. S. Binswanger, M. D.; report of secretary; unfinished business; new business; selection of place of next annual meeting; adjournment.

Papers in preparation and not mentioned in the programme, if submitted to the secretary before or at the opening of the session, will be considered by the society if time permits.

The sessions of the society will be held in Temperance hall, over Prentice's music store. A competent stenographer will be in attendance.

The usual reduction in rates can be obtained for members in attendance over the railroad and steamboat routes. All delegates wishing to avail themselves of the advantage of these reduced rates will procure a certificate of attendance from the secretary before leaving Portland.

The following are the officers of the society: President, S. E. Josephi; vice-president, A. B. Faton; Sec'y, E. P. Fraser; executive board, R. Glisan, R. G. Rex, G. M. Wells, W. H. Watkins, K. A. J. Mackenzie.

PERSONAL.

Gov W. C. Squire, of Olympia, is registered at the Merchant.

Senator Sherman will come over from Vancouver to-morrow and take quarters at the Esmond. On Saturday he goes to Tacoma, remaining there over Sunday. On Monday he goes to Seattle, and thence to Victoria, and out on the Canadian Pacific.

F. O. Downing, the well known purser of the Idaho, of the Alaskan route, leaves by to-night's steamer for his home at East Oakland, California. For some weeks past he has been under the weather, and takes a vacation to recuperate. During his absence Harry Havens, of the Oregon, will officiate as purser on the Idaho. Mr. Downing expects to be at his post again on the August trip of his steamer.

Paysen's is the best ink for family marking. Used with a common pen. Sold by druggists.

THE EAST SIDE.

SMALLPOX.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Fred Rettinger, a barber, residing in the northwest corner of Eleventh and H streets, summoned Dr Raffety to attend to his son, aged about 13 years, who had been complaining since Sunday last. Upon examination, Dr. Raffety pronounced it a mild case of smallpox, and treated it accordingly. He notified the marshal, who brought the matter to the attention of the committee on health and police, who with him constitute the board of health. They engaged Dr Nottage to examine the case and he pronounced it a bad case of varioloid. The difference between a mild case of smallpox and an aggravated case of varioloid is evidently very small, and, as a wag stated it, is probably best determined by the result—if the patient dies, it is smallpox; if he lives, it is varioloid. At any rate the patient in this case has alarming symptoms, having well-developed pustules on the forehead and also upon the chest, and it is important that every possible precaution be taken against the disease spreading, officially and otherwise. The marshal promptly tabooed the house with the prescribed yellow flag, and directed Mr. Rettinger to remain at home with his family until the danger subsided, but he disregarded the instructions and circulated about town last evening without any apparent concern. He should be given something else besides directions if he refuse to follow them. As to how the disease originated is not known with any degree of certainty. There is one story to the effect that the boy peddled vegetables and possibly contracted it while trading in the Chinese quarters in Portland, and another that at Lone Fir cemetery on Saturday last he loitered about the grave of a Chinaman who died from smallpox and whose body had just been interred. So far the disease has caused its victim very little pain or uneasiness, and with proper treatment and precautions, which the case will doubtless receive, there is little danger of a fatal result or of the disease spreading.

TRESPASSING TRAMPS.

The continual annoyance of tramps in the southern portion of the city being brought to the attention of the marshal, that officer, accompanied by officers Jerelaman and Stafford, repaired to that locality yesterday morning at an hour when the average tramp has not left the shelter of somebody else's roof, and discovered a nest of eight snugly slumbering in Dr Raffety's barn, near the old Brooklyn mill site. Eight prisoners being rather unwieldy for three officers, two of them managed to get away, but the remaining six were safely brought in and jailed. At 10 o'clock they were arraigned and found guilty under the trespass law, and each committed to the county jail for five days. They gave their names as John O'Brien, Wm. Martin, James Flynn, George Stewart, William Poole and Frank Watson.

THANKS.

H. C. Hill & Son, saddle and harness dealers, return sincere thanks to their friends by whose exertions a large amount of their goods were saved from the recent fire. They have reopened in the commodious store formerly occupied by Goldsmith & Cooper on Fourth street. A thousand dollar stock was telegraphed for immediately after the fire, which is expected by the next steamer, and a general invitation is extended to call and examine it.

NOTES.

A meeting of the women's guild of St. David's parish will be held at the church at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Routine business only was transacted at the regular meeting of the Y. M. C. A. last evening.

The planking of the Base Line road has connected with the improvement at Sixteenth street, and there is now a good road to the cemetery from the ferry, by way of L, Fourth and J and Sixteenth streets.

Mr F. Scott, road supervisor, has a force of men and teams engaged graveling the Vancouver road, from Columbia slough to this city.

Dr Dave Raffety returned last evening from a three days' visit to the old folks in Washington county. He reports crop prospects far above the average.

A. Walker, of the Oregon Iron Fence Works, has been awarded the contract for building 185 feet of wrought iron fence on the south side of the Oregon City court house.

THE ORCHESTRAL UNION

On Tuesday evening, at the New Market Theater, the Orchestral Union gave its fifth and last concert of the series 1884-85, closing what has been musically a most successful season. The audience was an unusually large, fashionable and appreciative one, being a pleasant reminder of the overflowing houses which in former years always greeted the orchestra whenever and wherever it played. The programme contained nothing but the best of music, although the instrumental portion was perhaps a trifle too classical, and might have met a better reception if it had been relieved by some of the sweet melodies of Italian opera, or the delightful strains of Strauss and Waldteufel. The full orchestral numbers consisted of the overture to "Raymond," two movements of Haydn's Symphony No. 2, and two "Hungarian Dances," by Brahms. The orchestra has achieved a triumph in its work with symphonies. The symphony is a pure orchestral composition, and demands more careful and competent handling than most orchestral music played carelessly, it would be an almost continuous discord. The grandeur and depth of its harmonies are only discernible when produced in faultless time and execution. The "Hungarian Dances" are weird compositions, uneven in time and movement, and were very smoothly and effectively rendered.

The appearance of Miss Eva Wallace as the vocalist was very gratifying to the subscribers, and especially to a large number of her friends who were prevented from hearing her upon the occasion of her former appearance. She is the possessor of a remarkably clear, melodious voice and sings with much ease and grace. A hearty encore to each of her selections and a deluge of floral tributes testified the high appreciation of her listeners.

The union was very fortunate in having the assistance of so thorough a musician and talented performer as Mr Wrba of San Francisco. In his first number, Weber's Second Concerto, a clarionet solo, Mr Wrba displayed complete mastery over his instrument, and from beginning to end delighted the audience by the brilliancy of his playing. The soft passages were given with the greatest delicacy yet pure distinctness, and from his masterly execution and careful expression it was easy to recognize in him an artist of rare abilities. In response to an encore Mr Wrba played a Fantasie, also by Weber. His numbers were given under very unfavorable circumstances both to himself and the orchestra, owing to the late arrival of the ocean steamer, on which he was a passenger, which did not reach Portland until the day of the concert, thus preventing any but the most meagre rehearsal and allowing Mr Wrba but little time to rest after his severe ocean voyage.

Mr. Harris occupied the conductor's stand and led with his usual excellence. To his efforts much of the success of the present season is due.

The concerts have not been a success financially owing to the fact that over one half of the subscribers to last year's series failed to renew their subscriptions for the present season. It is a matter of regret that the city has not better supported the Union in its efforts to give a season of such concerts as we have had the pleasure of hearing. It is to be hoped that it will not prove a death blow to the society, but its resources are exhausted, and with debts on their hands the members of the organization may be compelled to abandon the idea of attempting another year's work.

BRIEF MENTION

Capt Geo. Flavel has been appointed county commissioner of Clatsop, in place of John Hobson, resigned.

The office of Mr A. G. Bogue, principal assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific, will be moved to Tacoma next week.

Accommodations have been secured for ninety teachers during the session of the State Teachers' association at Astoria next month.

Mr F. V. Andrews, of this city, has been appointed agent of the Queen Insurance company of England and the New York Life Insurance company.

The Young People's Association of Calvary church will give a lawn party to-morrow evening on the grounds of Dr. J. B. Nichols, No 301 Tenth street.

The annual examination at the Bishop Scott Grammar school, begins this morning and will continue during Friday and Monday from 9 to 11 o'clock. The parents and friends of the pupils are cordially invited to be present.

The Port Blakeley mill company has let a contract for the construction of three miles of standard gauge railroad from the head of Puget sound towards the Chehalis river, the intention being to extend the road later to Gray's harbor, a distance of thirty-three miles.

Sick headache, habitual costiveness, pains in back and limbs, loss of appetite, bad breath and taste in the mouth, etc., entirely cured by the use of

For a good glass of Beer go to F. Keller's, S.E. corner First and Pine.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

The Reception Tendered by this Organization to Archbishop Gross.

Turn Halle Filled with People—Eloquent Address by the Archbishop—an Interesting Literary and Musical Programme.

A reception was given to Archbishop Gross last evening at Turn halle, under the auspices of the St. Mary's branch of the Catholic Knights of America, of which order the new archbishop is also a member. The audience was a large and appreciative one, the hall being completely filled. A musical and literary programme prepared for the occasion was faithfully carried out, and reflects great credit on the manager, Mr Joseph Wagner, and all the ladies and gentlemen who participated.

The instrumental duet opening the exercises was excellently played by the Misses Hanley and Stewart. This was followed by a fine trio song, "Life has no Power," by Mrs. Van Beurden, Miss Hanley and Mr Wagner, which was rendered in a masterly manner.

Mr Emil de Neuf then played a zither solo, which was heartily and deservedly encored.

Miss A Hanley sang with her usual sweet voice the solo, "Birds in Dreamland Sleep," which was received by the audience with enthusiastic plaudits.

Next came a recitation by Master Dan Malarkey, who showed much oratorical ability and careful study.

This was followed by an instrumental duet by Masters D. Zan and D. Malarkey, in which they exhibited good musical taste.

The duet, "Holy Mother, Guide his Foot steps," by Mrs. Steffen and Miss Nellie Kenealy, was beautifully and touchingly rendered.

A recitation, "The Christians to the Lions," a stirring sketch of heathen Roman tyranny, was well delivered by Miss A. Cunningham.

After this the favorite singer, Miss Nellie Kenealy, pleased the audience with the beautiful solo, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer." She was stormily encored.

The president of the society, Mr L. Morgan, then read a well-written and touching address of welcome, brief but pointed and eloquent, to which Archbishop Gross, being escorted to the platform by Messrs. M. Zan and D. M. Dunne, responded in a few well timed remarks, alluding to the old Catholic knighthood, historically known for its gallantry in repelling heathen views and barbarities from Christian lands. He also referred in glowing terms to the heroic acts of Catholic heroines and heroes in our late war, and eulogized, like the true patriot that he is, our glorious republic, under whose banner the Catholic church pursues her mission peacefully and successfully. He closed amid great applause.

Then came a chorus, "Ecce Sacerdos," by Mesdames Van Beurden, Steffen, Bentgen and Raleigh, Misses Kenealy and Kutzschan, and Messrs Montag and Wagner.

An instrumental solo by Miss Sedlak of East Portland, well known as an accomplished pianist, was next rendered.

Mr. Wagner, the able leader, then sang in his pleasing bass voice, "Hybrias, the Cretan."

Misses M. Kutzschan and E. Allen of St. Mary's academy sang "The Lily and the Rose," a comic duet, which elicited long-continued applause.

The finale of the evening was a hunting song, excellently rendered by the above-named chorus, who showed in both selections much musical ability coupled with careful rehearsals.

The reception was an enjoyable occasion, long to be remembered by the many friends of the C. K. of A., who were in attendance.

EMIGRANT SLEEPERS

Reasons why they do not Arrive in Portland or Leave here

It is evident that the State Board of Immigration is not well informed on the facts about through emigrant sleepers not arriving in Portland nor leaving here. In a resolution passed at regular meeting on Tuesday, they called the attention of the Northern Pacific officials to the fact that sleepers did not run west of Wallula Junction, ignoring the existence of the Union Pacific altogether, which was, to say the least, unkind. Here are the facts in the matter, and every one can judge for himself where the blame rests.

The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company had been paying the Northern Pacific and the Union Pacific mileage for the use of emigrant sleepers from Wallula Junction, and from Huntington. It is a universal custom among railroad companies to pay for the use of cars belonging to connecting lines. The rate was 3 cents a mile, so that the O. R. & N. paid the N. P. for every round trip of an emigrant sleeper something over $12, and the Union Pacific $24. As the O. R. & N. are amply provided with rolling stock, they decided to discontinue paying mileage for sleepers, and to carry emigrants in their own cars. The Union Pacific thereupon declined to let their cars run west of Huntington. The Northern Pacific temporarily waived the mileage until such time as the matter could be decided by arbitration, and their cars came through. Such was the condition for several days, and on the 25th of May both the Northern and Union were notified that their emigrant cars could not be hauled unless the mileage was permanently waived. This action is defended on the ground that the O. R. & N., when emigrant travel is light, have to pay to the connecting roads nearly as much as their share of the through emigrant rate.

It ought also to be stated that on the 25th the transcontinental lines withdrew that portion of their advertisement which promised through emigrant sleepers. It is more than likely that some arrangement will be made by which the emigrant sleepers of both roads will come through to Portland. Certainly nothing should be placed as an obstacle in the way of immigration.

THANKS FOR SERVICES

At the final meeting of the General Memorial Day Committee the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks are due and hereby tendered the following named, for services rendered on Memorial Day: To Messrs S. B. Pettengill and F. H. Northup, for orations; Mrs D. I. Smith, Mrs. Helen Parish, Misses Annie Pierce, Grace Davey, Ollie Fishburn, Hattie S. Philips, Katie Barnes, Alice Pierce, Ivy Barker, Georgie Sears, Miss Congill, Master Little, Mrs Rosa Martin, Mrs G. E. Franklin and the ladies of the Relief Corps; Mrs. Jennie Schwab, Mrs. Theo Barker, Mrs. Agnes Dimick. Also Mrs F. T. Cottrell, Mrs. Jennie May and Mrs O. Summers for arranging decorations.

For flowers to Mrs P. J. Mann, Mrs. J. B. Congle, Mrs J. G. Hunter, Mrs S. S. Pierce, Mrs Davy, Mrs Cutter, Mrs O'Hegan, Mrs Miller, Mrs Chase, Mrs Whitbeck, Mrs T. W. Bay, Mrs Judge Anderson, Mrs Dess Marton, Miss Gertrude Sparrow. To Prof. Hyatt, teachers and pupils of school district No. 10, including N. E. Portland and Albina.

To Mr J. P. Shaw for donation of cedars for headstones, to J. L. Whiting for lettering same to Capt. Horatio Cooke for memorial coffin.

To the Misses Martin and Ross and Mrs. T. C. Smith for assisting in arranging decorations.

For the liberal donations of flowers, &c., by the teachers and pupils of the public schools of this city, and all others not herein named who made gratuitous contributions.

COUNTY ROAD MATTERS

The county court and commissioners were in session yesterday and transacted the following business:

James Stott, Daniel Lewis and H. B. Pershin, were appointed viewers upon the road from the base line road to the Sandy road, to meet with County Surveyor W. B. Marye June 17, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of W. A. Townsend.

In the matter of the review of the section line road from the east line of Gray's donation land claim to East Portland, Messrs. C. W. Gray, C. M. Wiberg and John Dolan, were appointed viewers to meet at Multnomah hall, Mt. Tabor, at 10 A. M., June 17.

Philo Holbrook and William Connell were appointed viewers in the matter of the relocation of part of the Slavin road, also to meet with the county surveyor at 10 A. M. June 12th, at J. A. Slavin's residence.

The report of the viewers upon the road in section 4, township 1 south, range 5 east, in Rooster rock precinct, sometimes known as the Moffatt road, was read before the court, and further consideration of the matter was postponed until next Monday.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

139 First St., Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE and retail dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Spectacles, etc. Watch repairing and Jewelry of all kinds manufactured to order. Country promptly attended to. Goods expressed on application. Sole agency for Rockford Watches.

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WILEY B. ALLEN,

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LARGEST STOCK

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Royal a Perfect Baking Powder—Absolutely Free from Lime.

The Royal Baking Powder is considered by all chemists and food analysts to be a marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. Furthermore, it is now the only baking powder before the public free from lime and absolutely pure.

This is due largely to the improved method by the use of which it has been made possible to produce a perfectly pure cream of tartar from which all the lime has been eliminated.

This chemically pure cream of tartar is exclusively employed in the manufacture of the Royal Baking Powder, so that its absolute freedom from lime and all other extraneous substances is guaranteed.

Professor McMurtrie, late chemist in chief to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, after analyzing many samples of cream of tartar of the market, [illegible] to the absolute purity of [illegible] Royal Baking Powder [illegible]

[illegible] New York [illegible] Company [illegible] Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form.

Which [illegible] test to which I have submitted it, I have proved the Royal Baking Powder perfectly healthful, of uniform, excellent quality and free from any deleterious substance.

WM. McMURTRIE, E. M., Ph.D.,

Chemist in Chief U. S. Department of Agriculture.

DYSPEPSIA

In a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system to prepare the way for Rapid Decline

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY.

Trade Mark On Every Bottle

—THE BEST TONIC.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, &c. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite and aids the assimilation of food.

REV. J. T. ROSSITER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator, and very strengthening."

Genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Wholesale Agents, Portland, Or

[illegible]

Having closed out the entire stock of Buntings of one of the largest Importers of New York, we will offer them This Week, at prices

UNPARALELLED

In the Dry Goods Trade of the Coast.

2000 YARDS

ALL-WOOL BUNTING,

Black and Colored,

12 1-2c per Yard

1500 yds. 40-in Black Bunting, 25c pr yd

1800 yds. 42-in Black Bunting, 40c pr yd

1600 yds. 50-in Black Bunting, 50c pr yd

—ALSO—

1 case 40-in Black French Bunting, 65c yd

1 case 42-in Black French Bunting, 75c yd

Above lines are strictly for our Retail trade, none will be sold to the trade.

Our numerous customers in particular and the public in general are respectfully requested not to delay their purchases as [illegible]

S. Lipman & Co

Parties residing in the country desiring to take advantage of this special sale should forward their orders at once, as at such prices [illegible]

IF YOU WANT

TO BUY, SELL, OR BORROW MONEY at low rates, go to WALTER O'SHEA, the Leading Pawnbroker, at his fire proof building 23 First street, New Market block, where you can find Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Guns, Revolvers, etc., which will be sold for amount loaned and interest. New side entrance from passage at foot of stairs leading to theater. mi6 1m

MALARIA!

Is only radically cured, without injury to the stomach and the whole system, with ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHY, which offers at same time an efficient preventive for Fever and other Epidemic Diseases. Send 25 cents and you will receive a vial of Preventive Pills, or 2 for the Malaria Cure.

DR. T. BERNOULLI,

906 Market street, San Francisco. Sole Representative of Electro Homœopathy

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GILMAN HOUSE

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G. G. JUSTIN, FISH & OYSTERS, fresh every day; game of all kinds, 188 First st., wholesale and retail.

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SUCCESSOR TO

KOHN & STEINBACH.

DISSOLUTION SALE!

OF COPARTNERSHIP.

CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS,

Etc., Etc.

FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS

—AT ACTUAL—

NEW YORK COST!

The third week of my great Dissolution sale commences to-day. I shall offer to-day and the following days:

MEN'S SUITS.

Formerly $15, now at New York Cost $11 50

" 18, " " " " 12 50

" 18, " " " " 13 00

" 20, " " " " 16 00

" 25, " " " " 20 00

" 35, " " " " 27 50

" 40, " " " " 35 00

My Boys and Children's Suits are fully 35 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town.

500 Pairs Odd Pants at actual N. Y. Cost.

I shall offer this week the finest line of Balbriggan Underwear ever brought to this city. Anyone in need of these goods can save from $2.50 to $3 on each suit. This lot to be sold and converted into glittering coin.

HATS! HATS! At your own Figure.

All goods are marked in plain figures, with red ink, and the price asked is the only one taken.

Country orders solicited and promptly executed.

A. B. STEINBACH,

SUCCESSOR TO

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COR. FIRST & MORRISON STS.

OTIS ELEVATORS,

Passenger and Freight.

USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Have been ordered by the Portland Savings Bank for their new building, Second and Washington sts. We refer to Murphy, Grant & Co., who have used our Elevators 15 years, and to H. Bloomfield, Esq., hydraulic engineer. Parties about ordering elevators will find it to their advantage to inquire of

B. G. WHITEHOUSE,

Portland Water Co's office, 26 Stark street.

KOHN,

THE

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILL REOPEN AUGUST 15TH IN MULKEY'S new building,

33 and 35 MORRISON ST.,

Corner Second, one block back of the old stand. I will leave for New York city, June 1st to manufacture my entire stock and will also have a first-class MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, and I am determined to give the public better fitting clothing than ever and at living prices. Cordially thanking my many patrons and friends for past favors and soliciting their future kind consideration, I am very respectfully ARTHUR KOHN, 33 and 35 Morrison st.

JOHN CRAN & Co

Have opened a fine new lot of Embroidered Swiss Goods in Cream and Ecru. Laces to match.

G. NEIMEYER,

Merchant Tailor,

HAS REMOVED

From his old place

ACROSS THE STREET

UP STAIRS

Snow Flake

Is an elegant article for nourishing and whitening the skin, for concealing freckles and disfigurations, removing tan and sunburn, it cannot be excelled. Price 50 cents per bottle. Manufactured and sold by

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,

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NORTHROP & STURGIS,

PORTLAND SODA WORKS.

Wholesale Dealers in

Soda Water, Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, etc,

Fountains charged. Apparatus for sale.

93 and 95 Oak street, cor Fifth, Portland, Or.

MRS. J. HANOVER,

IMPORTER OF

Fine Millinery Goods,

Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ornaments, and all the latest Novelties.

123 Third street, Portland, Oregon.

Orders from the country solicited.

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WHALLEY, BRONAUGH, NORTHUP & DEADY,

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SCALES

The Standard. Durable, Accurate.

L. H. PARKER, AGENT, 20 N. Front st Portland, Or.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of Eye & Ear, 180 First st.

A NEW POEM BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Once more Orion and the [illegible] Seven
Look on thee from the [illegible] hailed thy birth—
How shall we welcome thee, [illegible] home was heaven,
From thy celestial wander[illegible] earth?"

Science has [illegible]
To greet thy coming with [illegible]
Friendship [illegible] thou returning?
"Not yet, not yet!" [illegible] same

Thine was [illegible] unchilled devotion,
While the [illegible] kingdoms to explore—
Patience like [illegible] the unfathomed ocean,
Till o'er its [illegible] San Salvador.

Through the [illegible] I see thee ever waking;
Thy footstool, earth, thy roof the hemisphere,
While with thy griefs our weaker hearts are aching,
Firm as thine equatorial's rock-based pier."

The souls that voyaged the azure depths before thee
Watch with thy tireless vigils, all unseen—
Tycho and Kepler bend benignant o'er thee,
And with his toy-like tube, the Florentine.

He at whose word the orb that bore him shivered
To find her central sovereignty disowned,
While the wan lips of priest and pontiff quivered,
Their jargon stilled, their Baal disenthroned.

Flamstead and Newton look with brows unclouded,
Their strife forgotten with its faded scars—
(Titans who found the world of space too crowded
To walk in peace among its myriad stars),

All cluster round the—seers of earliest ages
Persians, Ionians, Mizraim's learned kings
From the dim days of Shinar's hoary sages
To his who weighed the planet's fluid rings

And we, for whom the northern heavens are lighted
For whom the storm has passed, the sun has smiled
Our clouds all scattered all our stars united
We claim thee, clasp thee like a long lost child

Fresh from the spangled vault's o'erarching splendor,
Thy lonely pillar thy revolving dome
In heartfelt accents proud, rejoicing, tender
We bid thee welcome to thine earthly home

A FALSE FRIEND.

I returned only three months ago from Melbourne where I had been in practice as a surgeon for about ten years. When I went out to the colony there were good openings in most of the larger towns for medical men and as I was exceptionally fortunate in the introductions with which the forethought of my friends at home had provided me, patients rang my bell in considerable numbers. Within three years I was making an annual income of nearly £3000 and when, owing to family necessities I was obliged regretfully to turn my back upon the new land that had treated me so handsomely I had saved £20 000 and had, in addition obtained a very respectable sum by the sale of the good will of my practice to a distinguished young Edinburgh surgeon, who went out expressly to succeed me. I give these details not in order to encourage ambitious young fellows fresh from the schools, to rush off to Australia under the impression that it is still an Eldorado, but in order to show that I stood well forward in the front rank of my profession in Melbourne, and in some measure to account for the fact that when a gentleman who held very high political rank in Victoria met with a severe and ultimately fatal accident, I was called in to attend him. I suppress his name for reasons which will be obvious later on but for convenience I will call him Sir James Reilly.

Sir James was one of the largest land and stockholders in the colony. I have ridden for thirty miles along the banks of the river Murrumbidgee without going off his property; and whereas ordinary men count their possessions by hundreds of acres he counted his by hundreds of square miles. He had worked hard and his upward progress had been gradual, but it had been steady. When I knew him no man in Australia was more respected or looked up to. He had been knighted as a small reward for his services as a colonial minister, he had received all kinds of gratifying testimonials from his fellow citizens, his word in all the transactions of his life was as good as another man's bond, and yet Sir James forty years before had come to Australia as a convict on account of the disgraceful crime of forgery. I never inquired into the details of his case, and indeed I never knew them until he told them to me when he was on his deathbed.

Sir James lived in a beautiful and spacious house overlooking the sea and distant a few miles from the center of the city. In spite of his seventy years he was a good and active horseman and one morning, as was his frequent custom, he rode into Melbourne in order to transact some business with his solicitor. He had quitted the lawyer's office, and was already half way home again when his horse was frightened by some blasting operations which were being carried on in connection with the making of a new road. The animal became restive and finally threw Sir James. He fell heavily upon a heap of stones and his groom coming up found him lying insensible. The unfortunate gentleman who was well known to every one in the neighborhood was tenderly carried to the nearest house, and no sooner did he regain consciousness than he sent his servant for his carriage and dispatched a messenger for me [illegible] to go there to his house. I [illegible] thither immediately and reached the place before Sir James' arrival. I feared of course that he had met with an accident but I had not the faintest idea of the nature of it and therefore I was greatly shocked when, a few minutes later, I saw him lifted from his carriage helpless and well nigh speechless. He was conveyed to his bedroom [illegible] upon the ground floor and upon examining him I discovered that several of his ribs were broken, that the internal organs had been injured and that there was practically speaking no hope of his recovery. Sir James was a bachelor and had no near relatives in the colony. He might live I knew for some days and as his housekeeper though a kind and thoughtful woman was too far advanced in years to be capable of properly attending upon her unfortunate master I sent the groom back to Melbourne for [illegible] experienced [illegible] nurse and in the meantime [illegible] [illegible]

When the news of the accident was published in the city it occasioned great excitement. Several of Sir James' former colleagues immediately met together and [illegible] of them rode to the house to request that I would not leave it so long as my patient continued to breathe. I was to summon any assistance that I might need and to [illegible] exactly as I [illegible]

[illegible] said the gentleman to preserve his valuable life

I feel [illegible] that there is not the slightest hope of saving it, but you may be sure that I will spare no pains

Sir James had fainted [illegible] from the carriage to the house and [illegible] not regain the use of his senses for some hours afterward. [illegible] side when he opened his eyes

So I must [illegible] with a weird kind of [illegible] "Can this last for long?"

"Who can say?" I replied. "You are sadly hurt. Are you in [illegible]?"

"No thank God! In pain but not in severe pain."

"I should warn you," I said as [illegible] as I could, "that if you have any worldly affairs to settle you should settle them speedily. There is grievous danger."

"I know it," he returned with a sad smile, "but I have settled everything—everything that is, that a lawyer could help me in. Yet before I die there is something that I should like to confide to you."

"Will it agitate you to tell it?"

"I'm afraid it will a little," he replied.

"Then wait until to-morrow, Sir James. The danger is great—even inevitable I fear, but not immediate and you had better wait till you are calmer and let us hope stronger. The shock has tried you terribly, and you have not yet had time to recover from it."

"As you will," he assented. "But do not leave it until too late."

I recommended him to the care of the nurse who had by this time arrived, and retired to bed not knowing how soon I might be summoned to him or how long it might be before I should be able again to quit his side. In the early morning I returned to his room. He was sleeping, and the nurse informed me that he had passed an unexpectedly good night. After I had breakfasted, therefore, when he once more recurred to the subject which seemed to be uppermost in his mind I permitted him to talk, but implored him to control himself as much as possible, and not to overtax his strength.

What he told me was in substance as follows. I made exhaustive notes of it as soon as I left his room, and I am confident that I have succeeded in recalling many of Sir James' actual phrases. It made a very powerful impression upon me and I do not doubt that it will equally excite the interest and sympathy of the reader. The names alone are altered.

"I was born," he said, "in London in 1812. My father was the rector of St. ——'s and after putting me to a good school he sent me to Cambridge. I took my degree in 1833 and then went to the bar. My chief friend both at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple, was Horace Raven a young man who possessed astonishing ability, remarkably good looks, great ambition and the prospect of succeeding to a large fortune and to one of the oldest English baronetcies. In all these respects he was, I need scarcely say, my superior. I was a poor man. I had only my energies to depend upon and I had no influential relatives, no near relatives, indeed of any kind except my father. I being an only child and my mother having died during my infancy. At the bar I was for a youngster fairly successful. Raven and I had chambers together, we had our law books in common and we were on such terms of friendship that we were known on our staircase as 'the Brothers.' For some years I lived a very happy life. I made enough to enable myself to live in tolerable comfort and in time I felt myself to be justified in looking out for a wife.

One evening Raven and I went to a ball at Lady D——'s. We there met a Miss Mary Bagster, a young girl of surpassing beauty, and before the night was spent we had both—as I learned subsequently—fallen in love with her. Her father, like mine, was a poor clergyman. I had but little difficulty in establishing myself upon a footing of intimacy with her family, and often when I visited them, Raven accompanied me. Mary, though she was, as I have said, inexpressibly lovely was of a somewhat cold disposition. She was unenthusiastic to an unusual degree, and yet, in her way she was ambitious. She desired to marry a man who would make his way in the world and it was only after some very flattering hints about me and my ability had been dropped in her presence by her father who evidently favored me, that she consented to become my wife. Raven was not at Mr Bagster's house on that eventful evening. Next morning when I met him at our chambers I told him of what had occurred. He changed color—which at the time I attributed to the strength of his friendship for me—and then congratulated me in a somewhat extravagant manner.

"When are you going to be married?" he asked.

"Soon," I replied. "There is no reason why we should delay. I could wish that I were a little better off but our misfortune in that respect will I trust disappear in course of time. As it is we shall I think be able to do pretty well."

"I wish you joy," said Raven as he rose to go into the chancellor's court, where he had a brief that morning.

I had then no idea that he also loved Mary Bagster and that he had determined [illegible] if not to win her for himself at least to prevent my [illegible] He [illegible] toward me [illegible] I could see [illegible] what [illegible] my engagement. He was genial and friendly, appeared to [illegible] talk over all my plans for the future and actually accompanied me to Brunswick square to look over a house which was to be let and which I thought of taking and furnishing. I found [illegible] gratefully told him so.

[illegible] for something better perhaps. But I certainly should like you to have the house."

That evening we were sitting together [illegible] I want to give you [illegible] wedding present [illegible]

"[illegible] very good," I answered. "Any thing [illegible] will be valued [illegible] for the sake of the giver."

"We have been in chambers together [illegible] for more than seven years. I [illegible] long your company for of [illegible] I shall be robbed of a good deal of [illegible] plain with me, Jack. Would not money be more useful to you than a [illegible] present? It usually is acceptable [illegible] cases."

I thanked him feelingly for his forethought. "It would be particularly welcome," I said.

Without another word he drew his chair to the table, took his check book from [illegible] draft which after he [illegible] handed to me.

I [illegible] at it with astonishment. It was [illegible] thousand pounds! My [illegible] I gasped [illegible] apparent and totally unex[illegible] I cannot think of accepting it."

"You know that I can well afford it," [illegible] said curtly. "I insist upon your taking it. If you refuse we can no longer remain [illegible] of friendship."

[illegible]

"It would [illegible] pocket [illegible] the draft."

Mary Bagster was at the time paying a [illegible] to her friends in the country [illegible] happened that I did not [illegible] of my having [illegible] looked forward to [illegible] her with the news upon her return [illegible] and in the meantime I sent the draft to my bank [illegible] well known private firm with which I had but recently opened an account.

A few mornings afterward I was sitting at breakfast in my bachelor lodgings in [illegible] when without [illegible] entered my room [illegible] a warrant which author[illegible] arrest me on a charge of forgery [illegible] into custody.

As you may expect I was thunder[illegible] forgery of what?" I ex[illegible] by the monstrous [illegible]

But I soon learned a little, and guessed the rest. Raven, in order to dispose of me and to effectually put a stop to my marriage, had written out the draft in an un[illegible] and had appended his name in a way which had caused his bank to decline to cash the check and to endorse it with the words 'Signature differs.'

The draft had been returned in this condition to Raven, who, without hesitation, had pronounced it to be a forgery. According to his story, which was only too plausible, I alone could be the criminal. The check was payable to me; I had access to the drawer in which he kept the book from which the form had been torn; and the clumsy signature had been written much as I might have written it.

"You can guess the sequel, doctor. I was tried and although I was very ably defended by a leading counsel, who was a personal friend of mine, I was convicted and sentenced to transportation. How shall I describe to you the agony of those days. In due course I was sent out here with a ship load of cut throats and felons. In a few years, doubtless, I was nearly forgotten at home, for my conviction killed my father and who else was there to remember me save Raven and Mary Bagster whom he, to add to my wretchedness, soon afterward married!"

At this point Sir James was seized with spasmodic pains, brought on by his excitement, and I was obliged to temporarily forbid his continuing the painful narrative. An hour or two later however finding him calmer I permitted him to go on.

"I served my time," he continued, "and then having no friends in England I decided to remain here. Like many others I went to the diggings and unlike most I was fortunate. I invested everything in land and stock, tried to make myself publicly useful, gradually obtained the confidence and respect of my fellow citizens and two or three years ago as you know received the honor of the knighthood. I can now say with truth, doctor, that there is no man in Australia who would refuse to grasp me by the hand because I was once a convict."

"Has your innocence never been proved?" I asked.

"Never!" he returned. "I might, perhaps, have made a second endeavor to prove it long ago but I could not bring myself to make her unhappy, unhappier that is than he has made her. As I have told you she became Lady Raven. You cannot expect me to be able to tell you that the man who so cruelly swore away my liberty made her a good husband. He systematically ill treated her and although she bore him several children and was, I have heard, an exemplary wife until she was crushed by his brutality, he behaved to her as he would not behaved to his dogs. Do you know, doctor, that I preserve my love for her still? I have never ceased to love her although she believed evil of me and never sent me a single word of sympathy, and I have left everything I have to her eldest son who by this time has sons of his own. But I do not know whether or not she is dead. I have, however, provided that should she be living she is to have a life interest in my estate. Poor thing, she deserves it, for sadly did she suffer, and not unfrequently, I expect, did she want."

"And he?" I asked. "What became of Raven?"

"In time he deserted her and plunged into the lowest depths of drunkenness and dissipation. He had wasted his fortune and not very long ago I read that he had been picked up in a fit in the streets of Paris and had died before his removal to the hospital."

"I am shortly going to England, Sir James," I said, "and if I can be of any use in discovering this poor lady's whereabouts I shall be glad to do my part."

"You are going to England? I am happy to hear it. You then can do what I feared would have to be done by a third party. I want you to find Lady Raven and tell her what I have told you. Tell her that although we have been separated for more than forty years I still think of her, that I die thinking of her, and that I forgive her, and yes, doctor, tell her too that I forgive him. I must forgive him. Yes, I do fully."

I need not go on to describe the painful hours I spent at Sir James' side ere death released him from his sufferings. Suffice it to say that he bore himself even in his moments of greatest agony with becoming resignation. Until the last he was thoughtful for all about him [illegible] and when the long sleep at last closed his weary eyes I turned away feeling that Australia had lost a man the memory of whom she might justly cherish.

Two or three months afterward I returned to England. Lady Raven, who for some time had been in impoverished circumstances, has meanwhile been discovered by my late patient's solicitors and before I saw her she had [illegible] apprised of the provisions of Sir James Reilley's will.

I introduced myself to her as his friend and found her occupying a pleasant but not very well furnished house in one of the best squares in Bayswater.

"It is all a mystery," she said to me when I had first apologized for the disorder of her temporary abode. "Poor James! He was once very fond of me. It was many years ago. We should have married, you know, but for an unfortunate circumstance. Perhaps you have heard [illegible]?"

I was slightly annoyed at the [illegible] with which she spoke of [illegible] benefactor.

"I have heard of it, Lady Raven," I returned seriously.

"But it did not spoil his success in life," she continued with a slight laugh, "and now at last he has made restitution. Well, it's only what we deserve! He robbed my late husband, you know, and it is fitting that we should be his heirs, is it not?"

I was beginning to feel angry. Even if Sir James had been guilty I had no right to speak of him now in so light and scornful a tone. Already I saw [illegible] recklessly spending her newly acquired wealth, though she had not actually entered into possession of it, the will not having then been proved. Her misfortunes had not [illegible] a good woman of her. She was gaudily dressed. Instead of being in mourning [illegible] covered with jewelry. Surely it was well for poor Sir James that this vain woman had never been his wife!

"Lady Raven," I said sternly, "we may as well end this. Sir James Reilly never injured you or any other living creature. It was your husband who was the criminal! He wrote his own name to that check which led to Sir James' transportation. He denied the facts and caused your benefactor to be sent to the antipodes! And do you think that I, knowing all this, will suffer Sir James' fair name to be slandered?"

She turned pale and clung for support to [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] who carried her [illegible] I sent for a physician and [illegible] But my efforts were in vain, and soon after my colleague arrived she expired. An [illegible] the first [illegible] suffer from heart disease.

I [illegible] Sir James Reilly's [illegible] A week or two ago he sailed with his family for Victoria, and [illegible] ambition [illegible] to follow in his benefactor's footsteps.—Chambers' Journal.

Pays Better than Farming

Hartford Times

Levi Hodges, in Torrington, up among the hills of Litchfield county, is a farmer who has got tired of trying to make the soil of his farm profitable. Therefore he has turned his attention to the stream that runs through his property and has made up his mind that the water is more productive of wealth than the soil. The stream is the purest mountain spring water, clear, cold and sparkling. His hatcheries are little wooden buildings, two or three of them in all, and they look like very small sheds. Each is built over the flowing stream. The interiors of these structures are divided into compartments, and as soon as the old fish spawn the culturist takes the spawn and puts it in a compartment by itself, and soon it becomes tiny little fish that develop into beautiful trout. Mr Hodges produces thousands upon thousands of the fish, and sells about 80,000 per year of the little ones to the fish commissioners at $3 or $4 per thousand, then he sells great quantities of his larger fish at $1 a pound at the opening of every season. It pays better than farming. Representative Fenton, of Windsor, has made a like discovery at his trout-hatching place in Poquonnock.

MAIGE'S LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26,

DEAR OREGONIAN A great deal of abuse has been leveled at the head of the American girl—at the Californian above all other American girls. She has been drawn by the English novelist in roughest outline and painted in crudest color. She has been pictured as hoydenish, slangy, fast, impertinent, coarse, devoid of veneration and possessed of a perverted idea of English. Francis Hodgson Burnett depicted her as a pretty, impulsive creature, yet nick-named her the "Fair Barbarian," and though this portrait of the original is by comparison the pleasantest of many, it is but fair to assert that a few American girls, even Californians, have become tolerably civilized.

A great deal of anxiety was felt among newspaper circles some years ago lest the jokes on the subject of the California girl were becoming too threadbare for use, but careful patching and upholstering, I understand, will enable them to outlive us in our generation, and there is no doubt but they will compete in hale old age with the time-honored allusions to the mother-in law and a Chicago girl's foot.

The California girl when selected, as one has a right to select her in passing judgment, not from the hoodlum element, which is about the same in all states of the Union, nor yet from Mrs Crocker's parlor nor Mrs Fair's conservatory, where she lives for society and breathes the atmosphere of wealth alone, but from what would in European cities be the *bourgeois*, the great middle class, which is the incarnation of the national spirit, which demonstrates the general characteristics of a people which offers the most honest standard of their individual nature, the California girl in reality is a slender, nervous, long-limbed, rather pale young woman, with much vitality of a nervous order and a certain not disagreeable freedom of manner. She is generous, honest and a trifle brusque by the side of an eastern friend. She is bright, breezy and fresh. She is clever, superficial, with reckless ideas on the subject of money and an extravagant fondness for dress. She walks quickly and well, rides well, dances well. She has little repose of manner, withal an unbounded self possession. She has good teeth and laughs much. She is fond of candy and the matinee. She has the swift impulse for good or evil, the adventuresome spirit and the almost rabid sense of honor derived from

PIONEER PROGENITORS

She is independent but not self assertive, determined but not obstinate. She is like the climate of her state, impulsive and a trifle uncertain, swift to smile and quick to frown, fair and gusty and exhilarative and charming, and provoking, and unlike any other climate that the sun has kissed and clouds have wept over.

In San Francisco the great social questions of the day—"Woman's Rights" and "Woman's Work"—have affected the community more pleasantly than in most cities. There is a singular absence of aggressive females anxious to vote, there is not much of the Dr Mary Walker women, in bloomers, to be seen, there are only a very few girls who are obstinately opposed to matrimony, there are no female car-conductors or postmen. But there are plenty of bright women who have learned the lesson of the day and turned it to individual account, who have sprung boldly beyond the bounds of the one or two tiresome unprofitable occupations long regarded as all that came within a woman's reach and are living busy, useful and happy lives, respected not alone for their industry, but for what the world regards as so much more admirable, their success.

Something very interesting to people here has been the experiment of a

SAN FRANCISCO GIRL,

left suddenly dependent upon her own ingenuity for her livelihood and which has resulted in a steady income and the accumulation of a nice little fortune. She was the petted daughter of a wealthy citizen with not a wish ungratified, not a care for the life which *couleur de rose*, floated her above sordid troubles anxieties and disappointments. And the day which brought ruin to her home and left her penniless, fatherless, unprotected, found her as well, unfitted for the lowest position in the ranks against the battle for existence. She could sing a little, play a little French and Italian, do none of them well enough to teach. She could not sew, she could not cook. She was a charming and a happy exponent of our admirable American system of educating girls which unfits them for the useful walks of life and necessitates a fortune for their maintenance.

But there was one thing she could do. She could arrange flowers. She was fond of them and had a talent in the tips of her slender fingers for their harmonious combination and and so she made use of her bright wits and her one gift and became a LADY FLORIST.

She drew a sharp, clearly defined line between the society girl and the woman of business, and when kind friends would have given her gladly what flowers she required from their private green houses she accepted their flowers, and having converted them into artistic floral pieces, that sold rapidly at good prices she sent a portion of her earnings to the friends who had provided her with materials and insisted that all future dealings should be conducted on this business principle. Her success is such, as one reads of Demands for her work are so constant that mind and fingers are employed in the [illegible] task from morning till night, and her ideas of floral arrangements are so original and charming that the stereotyped designs of florists are stale and insignificant by comparison.

The conservatories of friends no longer supply her needs. She has contracts with nurseries, which send her flowers daily, and orders came so rapidly that a telephone in her house became a necessity. Her domain extends beyond simple bouquets and devices. She is engaged by society ladies to decorate lunch and dinner tables, halls and ball rooms and there is scarcely an entertainment of social importance whose floral decorations do not bear the stamp of her clever hand and brain.

The idea belongs to her, one may say, to her individually since she is the only lady florist in San Francisco and there is but one known example in the east.

Her occupation is remunerative, pleasant, poetical and soothing as compared to the aggravations of the shop, the factory, the milliner's establishment.

Her experiment has been the subject of newspaper discussion, both in this city and the east and her success has brought forth the warmest encomiums both from individual friends and the general public who have been benefited thereby.

Her example has been held forth to girls who are not fitted for mental labor and whose education and breeding have placed them above the humbler paths of labor, who galled by poverty, embittered by slights, endure the miseries of shabby gentility and waste days that might be happy [illegible] of [illegible]

MAIGE.

THE FAILURE OF PRIVATE ADVERTISING

Why Cards Circulars and the Like are Failures as Advertising Mediums

From the New York Commercial Bulletin

Within the last few years it has become the fashion with some people to do their advertising in their own private way, instead of through the newspapers. Some distribute cards, some circulars, some pamphlets, some even almanacs, and some inconceivable monstrosities of oddity, circulating them by the hundreds or [illegible] through the mails. The printer's art has been taxed to the utmost to gratify the [illegible] of these advertisers. Some of the finest as well as some of the finest specimens of the [illegible] of engraving, of chromo lithographing and [illegible] printing are being produced for these purposes, and every conceivable style of fancy paper is brought into requisition. The advertisers view with each other in the elegance of their designs and the costliness of their devices, it [illegible] for granted that the receivers will conform their estimate of the status of the advertiser to the artistic pretensions of his advertisement. Some people may regret that the noble art of printing, at the period of its highest achievements, should be subjected to such debasing uses, but to those who thus employ the art, it should be equally a matter of concern that the debasement so completely fails of the object for which it is intended. With him who notices such advertisements at all the first feeling on receiving one of these superb specimens of typography or engraving is apt to be one of disgust that it relates to the artistic pursuits of his butcher or his bootmaker, or that the subjects of its elegant illustrations are chairs and tables, refrigerators and brooms, he throws it down with an indefinable grudge against the man who has been guilty of such a ridiculous prostitution of art, and without exactly knowing it, he is distinctly convinced that a man who spends so much money in such an incongruous way is not likely to be endowed with the common sense of a good man of business or to sell cheaply.

In truth, however, those who take any notice whatever of this flood of announcements form but a very small percentage of those who receive them. They have come to be the nuisance of both the parlor and the counting room. At home they are never opened but with disappointment, because they come in the place of letters really hoped for. In the office the merchant finds his morning mail stuffed with these intrusions upon the serious affairs of his business, which he inwardly curses or impatiently consigns to his waste-paper heap. In short, if a public vote could be taken, it would unanimously declare these drumming missives to be an intolerable nuisance that should be denied the privilege of the mails.

Men of business who resort to this method of advertising cannot be ignorant of the fact that the people whom they would reach have become nauseated with it. They must be aware that they themselves disregard all such appeals for patronage, and what reason have they to suppose that others receive their applications with more patience? Sagacious advertisers are beginning to see this, and are returning to the old method of public announcement. The newspaper is in every sense the best medium for advertising and for a given result it is by much the cheapest also. It reaches a far greater number of possible customers than any private announcement can, and it is more certain to receive attention. The private circular is thrown aside as a thing which people have come to regard as a bore, and which is neglected because its recipients have no time to attend to it. The newspaper is used in each day's hour of leisure, and readers find interest in reading its advertisements as well as its news, because of the variety they present and the information they convey respecting a wide diversity of interests. It may be safely estimated that an announcement made through the press is noticed by fifty readers where, made in a private way, it would reach but one. If, therefore, the same amount were expended in either case, the result would be fifty fold better from the former method than from the latter. There are, undoubtedly, cases in which the circular is a better medium than the newspaper. Such, for instance, as where the matter is necessarily lengthy and the cost of newspaper space would therefore be very large. But such cases are quite exceptional, and the sooner advertisers learn the folly of their present large expenditures in seeking publicity through private means, the better for their pockets and their success.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mr Huxley was 60 years old May 11

William T Waltres of Baltimore is worth $9,000,000. He owns $1,000,000 worth of paintings and statues.

The Russian minister at Washington, M. de Struve, and his wife, will spend the summer in Russia, sailing the last of the present month.

A Bolton, England, secularist named Stephen Bulmer, a retired hand-loom weaver, who has been awarded a public funeral by the local secularists, has bequeathed £1000 to Mr Bradlaugh.

Bismarck will close the chateau of Schonhausen, keeping the Varzin and Freidricksruhe estates as his sole residence. Since receiving the gift of the Schonhausen estate he has become one of the richest proprietors in Prussia, his yearly income being $110,000.

Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage and her daughters, who went abroad early in April, are at present in Italy. They intend making a tour of that country, Switzerland and France. About midsummer they will be joined by Dr Talmage at Lake Como, and the family will journey homeward late in August.

The present king of the Belgians, Leopold I., rarely drinks wine, he neither smokes nor snuffs. He detests gloves, hunting and physical exercise. He can not swim, but nothing less remains for hours in the sea at Ostend. He has a weakness for horses, and these the queen trains for him. The king hates music.

Prof Mommsen, the historian of Rome, is quoted as the most absentminded man on record. He remained seated in the presence of the pope at the vatican, the other day. But in extenuation it is said that he often fails to recognize his own children. In the last particular, however, he may possibly have plenty of company.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has resolved to leave England, and he is, therefore, proposing to sell his famous sporting estate of Elveden, in Norfolk. The property extends to some 17,000 acres, of which two-thirds are occupied by the owner's game farm. The shooting on this estate has always been very good. In one season 9600 pheasants were shot, also 9 00 partridges, 3000 hares and 70,000 rabbits.

Mrs Barrios, widow of the late dictator of Guatemala, is in New York. Her eldest son, Cadet Antonio Barrios, of West Point and her two sisters are with her. She is also accompanied by Dr F. Souza, of Guatemala, who acts in the capacity of physician and business agent. There are seven children besides the cadet and, with a male servant, a companion, a maid servant for herself, and six other maids, Mrs Barrios' company numbers twenty-one persons.

It is related of Wendell Phillips that early in the war he was staying for a day or two at a Springfield hotel, when a copperhead guest picked up a passing acquaintance with him without recognizing him or hearing his name. After violently anathematizing all abolitionists, and particularly Mr Phillips the rebel sympathizer remarked: "And, by the way I see Wendell Phillips's name is on the hotel register." "Yes," said the other, unconcernedly, "I wrote it there."

Mr Charles Villiers, member for Wolverhampton, the colleague of Peel and Bright, and Cobden in the anti-corn law struggles, is now 83 years old, with snowy hair and whiskers, but hale and vigorous. He has represented Wolverhampton in parliament for half a century without a break. But he seldom is seen in the house now, except on the most important occasions and still more rarely does he speak. One evening recently he made a speech on the reform bill, and it was his first after eight years of silence.

The late John W. Garrett of Baltimore, left his children very large fortunes. The three best known are Robert, who is worth $15,000,000, T Harrison, worth $10,000,000, and Mary, who has $50,000 a year. The oldest of the two sons named is not the eldest son of the late John W Garrett, as generally supposed. The first born of the great railroad magnate was mentally weak and has for years been an inmate of an insane asylum, his existence being almost unknown save to a few intimate friends.

Capt Hoxie, U. S. N. the husband of Vinnie Ream, the artist, is a very handsome and refined looking officer, with distinguished manners. Although not more than 40 years of age, his hair is prematurely gray and has been for ten years or more is white as fresh fallen snow, and has the appearance of being powdered. He is slender and graceful in figure and has tall brown eyes that resemble those of his wife, and his straight features are statuesque. He is a great favorite of Gen. Sherman's and is devoted to him.

Maj Ben Perley Poore was among the gentlemen presented to President Cleveland Wednesday morning. Maj Poore when he shook hands with the president, remarked that this was the seventeenth president with whom he had shaken hands. He has met them all except four. He met Monroe when a small boy in New York, and later, when the major came to Washington, he very frequently saw John Quincy Adams. He remembers Adams especially well because he once attended the [illegible] of a [illegible] in public [illegible] Young [illegible] President Cleveland expressed great pleasure in meeting the veteran correspondent. He said it was very unusual to meet any one in Washington who had lived there any length of time. Poore has a very good memory of all the presidents from the time of John Quincy Adams. Jackson was the president, he says, who inaugurated the practice of receiving office-seekers at the White house. Before him none of the small place seekers were permitted to annoy the president. [illegible] President Cleveland will in [illegible] the [illegible] White house.

[illegible]

A young editor, bright [illegible] and [illegible] had won the affections of a rich man's daughter and they fixed a day for him to call on the father and on that day he was promptly in the old gentleman's office.

"Good morning, sir," he said, confident, but ready to run. "I have called on you [illegible] of—"

"We don't want any advertising to-day," interrupted the old gentleman looking up over his glasses.

"I am not in that business. I [illegible] ask you for your daughter."

"What do you want with her?"

"Marry her."

"What for?"

"For better or worse."

"What does the girl say?"

"She says she will if I say so."

"Ugh! You haven't got a cent in the world, have you?"

"Yes sir. She gave assent, and if you will do the same, that will make two, and we can buy a postage stamp and write to you for the balance of our salary."

It was a wretched attempt, but he got the girl.

Dr Henley's Celery

Beef and Iron cures dyspepsia and neuralgia.

Cl [illegible] Cocoa is superior to any imported and cheaper. Try it

CURRENT FUN.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF THEM.

Now to the sanctum comes the bore
With smiling face and manner airy
And closes carefully the door
He left ajar last January
—Boston Courier

OH, YOU, YOU—BRUTE!

An American tennis-player won the championship of England at that game yesterday. It is not much of honor, but it is better than some recent Tennysonian performances.—Albany Times

LOVELY WOMAN

When lovely woman throws a rock
A contumacious hen to scare,
It gives the artistic eye a shock
To mark her attitude and air
But be not to your danger blind
If you should be beside her then
At once a place of safety find—
That is to say, stand near the hen
—Boston Courier

HE WAS WORTH MORE HOSPITALITY

"Prisoner, the officer testifies that you were drunk on the street. Common drunks are good for thirty days. Next."

"But, your honor, I am not a common drunk and I belong to the better classes."

"Well, in that case I'll withdraw my former sentence and call it sixty days. Next case!"—*Chicago Herald*

WHY HE BELIEVED HIM

Streichl was telling Gawley about an alligator he saw in Florida. "That alligator measured sixty-three feet and five inches from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail. What do you think of that, Gawley?" "An alligator sixty-three feet and five inches long. Doesn't that astonish you?" "No," said Gawley, quietly. "I'm a liar myself."—*Ex*

WHERE THEY MAKE A MISTAKE

Sophronia writes: "I have noticed that nearly all boys whistle but that few men whistle. I have been wondering why if they whistle when boys they do not whistle when men. Can you throw any light on this subject?" All the light we can throw on the subject is this: Boys whistle because they are happy. When they grow up to be men they usually get married.—Boston Courier

THE PRECEPTS OF ECONOMY

A literary lady who writes for the magazine met a lady on the streets of Galveston

"You seem to be in high spirits. Heard some good news. Going to get married?" asked the friend

"O, no, it's better than that. I've just got a letter from the editor of the *Ladies' Magazine* inclosing a check for $50 in payment of my article on economy in dress, and I am going right now to buy me a new brocaded silk-velvet dress, made in the latest style, if it takes every cent of the $50."

AN EASY SENTENCE

"You are charged with bigamy," remarked the judge impressively, while the prisoner glanced over his shoulder at three stern visaged women.

"Now," continued the court, "I intend to give you the severest penalty the law allows."

Here the prisoner covered his face with his hands and wept.

"I shall sentence you to the state prison for twenty years. What are you grinning at?"

"I thought," smiled the prisoner through his tears, "you was a-goin' to turn me loose."

THEY TIED THEIR JOKES.

A traveler hurried up to the station lunch counter and called for sandwiches.

"Sandwich? Yes, sah, hyah yo are," replied the dusky attendant

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the traveler "but there is the same sandwich! Yes it's the same identical ham that I wrote my initials on when I was here last fall. The only difference is that it is a little dryer, and has a little more dust on it. What do you mean by setting out that old relic?"

"T'aint zackly fresh, sah, but I think it'll suit yo taste. It's jus about as stale as yo joke, an that seems to be the way yo like em. Coffee, sah?"—Chicago Herald

WHAT AILED HER.

You sent for me, madame?

"Yes doctor."

"In professional capacity?"

"Certainly."

"But—I frankly confess I am a little puzzled. Your tongue is clean, your pulse beats seventy three times to the minute, and your complexion is fresh and blooming. Can you not assist me a little in the diagnosis? What are the leading symptoms in your trouble?"

"An intense itching."

"An—itching."

"Yes, an itching to travel abroad for my health. You will confer a favor by locating my disease for the summer in Switzerland, with a running chance for a winter in Rome."

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Young Bilkins was utterly devoted to business, but somehow found time to fall in love and ask the girl to marry him. The time was set and he called on the old gentleman to get his consent. He had a long talk, and then evening came up to see the girl.

"Well," she said, in considerable anxiety, "what did pa say?"

"He said that wheat was going up and there was a fine chance for a man to make a band some little dot."

"Pshaw! Didn't he say anything else?"

"Oh, yes, we talked about a dozen ventures that might be made, with an excellent chance of coming out ahead every time."

"Bother the business! What did he say when you asked if you could have me?"

"Wha—wha—what?" he stammered

"Why, what did he say about me?"

"By George, Mary, I forgot all about it. I'll go the first thing in the morning and see him about it."—Merchant Traveler

MIDNIGHT CLOSING

The law closing saloons at midnight is already having its bad effects. About 1:30 A. M. Sunday, Mr Ben Zine staggered into his palatial residence, and his wife met him in the hall.

"Well," she ejaculated in a tone of disgust and ironical inquiry.

"Mornin'," he gurgled

"You are a pretty looking spectacle, aint you," she continued. "Go up stairs and go to bed."

"Watch [illegible]," he responded, holding on to the banister.

"You're drunk, that's what it's for."

"Ain't neether."

"I'd like to know what you call it then."

"Why, m' love, s'nothin', I shure you. 'Ish jush bin waitin' up wisher boysh, ter shee f' zher law breakin' shaloons wazzer goin' ter shuttup at midnight, an' m' love darned 'f the one we wuz in didn't do it, an' shut ush all up in zhar till jush while ago."—Merchant Traveler

WASTED

One of the saddest features in regard to Odlum's death is that the man was wasted. Few people had ever heard of him before he made his fatal leap. He had occasionally jumped from various heights into the water, but his jumps were unostentatious and the public was never made to suffer from them. There was really no reason why the man should not have lived for many years and no one have been the worse for it.

Odlum is dead, but Boyton and many other well known persons are still painfully alive. There was every reason why Boyton should have jumped from the bridge. For the last ten years the public has endured his advertising voyages in his rubber suit and he has never failed to outrage public decency by arriving safely at his destination. Had he decided to jump from the bridge there is not a man in this city who would have been so heartless as to interfere with him. The very policemen would have forgotten their orders and would have turned their backs on Boyton as soon as he made his appearance on the bridge. Indeed, it would have been easy to raise by popular subscription a large sum of money to induce Boyton to jump.

But Mr Boyton, instead of satisfying the longings of his fellow-citizens, has never dreamed of jumping from the bridge. He has remained safely ashore and encouraged a poor harmless lunatic to make the leap. Several other men, every one of whom was in every way adapted to jump off the bridge, imitated Boyton's example and helped Odlum to throw himself away. We naturally feel sorry that Odlum was wasted, but our sorrow that these men did not jump in his place is necessarily greater.—N Y Times

Who Will be the Next President?

Is an important question to every citizen of the United States. But far more essential is the knowledge how to live our life as the Great Creator intended. That knowledge is imparted in Dr Pierce's "Common Sense Medical Adviser"—nearly 1000 pages and about 300 illustrations—published by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and sent on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents to any address.

(Extract from [illegible])

NOTICE.

On and after this date [illegible] Portland, Oregon, [illegible] authorized to sign this [illegible]

SKIDEGATE OIL COMPANY.

Referring to the above notice, and having bought the interest in the

SKIDEGATE OIL COMPANY,

We offer to the trade inducements to [illegible] brated Natural Lubricating Oil.

TO FARMERS.

The extra Skidegate Oil [illegible] the Portland Mechanics' Fair [illegible] classes of engines, and other machinery, and has been awarded the universal testimonial of being the best LUBRICATING OIL ever used.

NO GUMMING!

NO HEATED JOURNALS!

NO OFFENSIVE SMELL!

If the merchant with whom you deal does not keep this oil, we shall be pleased to send you,

FREE OF COST,

A sample and all we ask in return is [illegible] trial

For sale in lots to suit, in Victoria, B.C., or Portland,

—BY—

KELLY, DUNNE & Co.,

42 Front St. Portland, Or.

m3 1m.eod

—THE—

"[illegible]"

CHOICE FAMILY

PATENT ROLLER

FLOUR

Takes the Lead Wherever Introduced!

For sale by leading dealers, and by

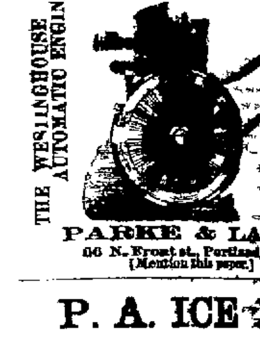
SIBSON, CHURCH & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE

Portland Flouring Mills Co.

ap13-eod-m

MACHINERY.



PARKE & LACY,

66 N. Front st., Portland, Or.

[Mention this paper.]

P. A. ICE CO.

Office, 68 Front st. - - Telephone [illegible]

Works 17th and U sts, Telephone [illegible]

ICE DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY at the following rates

10 lbs every other day, $1 50 per month.

10 lbs daily, $2 50 per month.

50 to 100 lbs daily, ½c per pound.

100 to 500 lbs, 45c per hundred.

500 to 1000 lbs, 40c per hundred.

1000 to 2000 lbs, 35c per hundred

1 ton $6 00

Securely packed for shipment, [illegible] extra [illegible] above rates.

The public are respectfully invited to visit our works at [illegible] the most modern ice machine in the United States [illegible] making ice of distilled water. [illegible]

Pure Linseed Oil

RAW AND BOILED.

Guaranteed to be pure oil, full [illegible], and made from clean seed. The attention of painters and contractors is specially called to this oil, as the most reliable for purity and general excellence. It being the only genuine kettle-boiled oil in the market. For sale in cases and barrels. Manufactured at PIONEER OIL WORKS, Salem, Or.

G. W. GRAY & SONS, Proprietors.

WILHOIT SPRINGS!

SUMMER RESORT.

HAS BEEN RENOVATED AND PLACED IN [illegible] ough repair. New features added for the [illegible] and comfort of guests. [illegible] wants of patrons. Table supplied with all the [illegible] affords. The pure air and [illegible] qualities of the water make this the [illegible] health resort on the coast. Camp grounds [illegible] Provisions, cigars, tobacco, etc., at the [illegible] reasonable terms.

Address FRANK McLEARAN, [illegible] or McLEARAN BROS., Portland.

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING

The Original. Beware of Imitations.

Paris Medal on Every Bottle.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY

MEDAL, PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

GRANT'S PASS,

The Leading Town of Southern Oregon

On the O & C R R [illegible] in the [illegible]

ROGUE RIVER VALLEY.

TOWN LOTS and outside tracts [illegible] culture, now for sale by MERRILL, [illegible]

Branch office, Grant's Pass, Oregon.

ST. DAVID'S

715 Howard St., Near Third, San Francisco.

A first class Lodging Hotel, [illegible] in each room, [illegible] guest allowed to [illegible] a large reading room [illegible] Price of rooms—Per night [illegible] Open all night [illegible] upward.

H. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market street Ferry, take Omnibus line [illegible] Third and Howard

HOLLISTER & MERRILL,

Manufacturers of

Red Rubber Stamps,

STENCILS, SEALS, ETC.,

62 First St., Portland, Or.

S [illegible] for Columbia Bicycle.

CLAIRVOYANT,

Test Medium and Card Reader.

SEANCES DAILY, REGARDING [illegible] Health, Journeys, Marriage and Family [illegible] reveals the Past, Present and Future [illegible] advice to those in trouble [illegible]

MERCHANT, 207 Fourth street.

O'SHEA BROS.

BUTCHERS and PACKERS,

And dealers in all kinds of Meat, [illegible]

Stalls 22, 23 and 24 Central Market [illegible]

[illegible]

Enclose 10 cents and [illegible] this office for a copy. [illegible] the best.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, June 3.

[illegible]

The Merchandise Market

[illegible]

[illegible] Times of April 23)
NOTICE.
...the KELLY DUNNE & CO., of ...management, and they only ...firm's name.
...SIDEGATE OIL COMPANY.
...re notice, and having bought ...
OIL COMPANY,
...inducements to handle this cele...ating Oil.
FARMERS.
...Oil was thoroughly tested at ...s' Fair on twenty-five different ...other machinery and has been ...testimonial of being the BEST ...ever used.
TED JOURNALS!
OFFENSIVE SMELL!
...h whom you deal does not carry ...leased to send you,
...OF COST.
...ask in return is to give it a fair
...in Victoria, B C or Portland, Or.
— BY —
DUNNE & CO.,
m3 1m eod Portland, Or.
— THE —
...ICE FAMILY
...T ROLLER
Lead Wherever
...troduced!
...leading dealers, and by
CHURCH & CO.
...AGENTS OF THE
...Flouring Mills Co.
ap19 eod su
...HINERY.

...KE & LACY.
...ront st., Portland, Or.
...ention this paper)
...ICE CO.
...t st. - - Telephone 129.
...and Oats Telephone 219.
...D TO ANY PART OF THE CITY
...rates
...per day, $1 50 per month.
...50 per month.
...ly ½c per pound.
...c per hundred.
...0c per hundred
...5c per hundred
...ked for shipment, one dollar per ton
...es.
...respectfully invited to visit our works ...modern ice machine in the United ...of distilled water Factory open at ... m30tawe5
Linseed Oil
AND BOILED.
...to be pure oil, full weights, ...n clean seed. The attention ...nd contractors is specially ...oil, as the most reliable for ...eneral excellence, it being ...ine kettle-boiled oil in ...sale in cases and barrels ...at PIONEER OIL WORKS, Salem, Or.
...RAY & SONS, Proprietors.
...OIT SPRINGS!
...MER RESORT.
...ATED AND PLACED IN THOR... New features added for the amuse... of guests. Our aim will be to cater ... Table supplied with all the mar... pure air and well known curative ... water make this the most desirable ... the coast. Camp grounds in good ...ns, cigars, tobacco, etc., at the store on ...NK McLERAN Wilhoit, Clackamas ...AN BROS Portland.
...FRENCH DRESSING, ...rnal, Beware of Imitations. ...Medal on Every Bottle. ...HIGHEST PRIZE AND ONLY

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.
...NT'S PASS.
...g Town of Southern Oregon. ...the O & C. R. R. Located in the beautiful ...UE RIVER VALLEY.
...and outside tracts, suitable for fruit ...sale by MERRILL, BRUNER & CO., 133½ First street, Portland. Grant's Pass, Oregon.
DAVID'S,
...St., Near Third, San Francisco ...Lodging Hotel containing 150 rooms ...each room no better beds in the ...allowed to use the linen once used by ...reading room hot and cold water ...per night, 50c and 75c per ...all night. H HUGHES Proprietor. ...Omnibus line of street ... 7aiff
HOLLISTER & MERRILL, Manufacturers of Red Rubber Stamps, STENCILS SEALS ETC., 62 First St, Portland, Or. Columbia Bicycles
...AIRVOYANT, Medium and Card Reader. ...DAILY REGARDING BUSINESS ...Marriages and Absent Friends ...Past, Present and Future ...in trouble or affliction ...207 Fourth street.
...HEA BROS., ...ERS and PACKERS ...all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships ...and 84 Central Market, Portland

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY June 3.

Portland receipts include 40 ctes bacon 100 cs [illegible] 250 bxs soap 10 sks nuts 3 ctes [illegible] 50 cs yeast powder 2 cs cigars 4 pkgs [illegible] 20 kegs nails.

[illegible] exports of breadstuffs from the United [illegible] included 6,514 439 bushels corn [illegible] wheat, 1,148,485 bbls wheat flour and 2,1[illegible] meal. Total value of breadstuffs [illegible] month, $14,074,251 against [illegible] for April 1884

[illegible] rail shipments exclusive of [illegible] month of May were 119 826 lbs hops [illegible] 880 lbs for London, 402 438 lbs wool [illegible] 9,200 lbs for New York [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] lbs for Hartford and [illegible] 15,625 lbs for [illegible] 33 lbs mohair 20011 lbs [illegible] 208 lbs bear skins [illegible] hides, 208 [illegible] 20 bxs prunes

PRODUCE RECEIPTS — Last twenty-four [illegible] 319 ctls oats, [illegible] 90 ctls wheat, 55,817 lbs hops, 99 cs eggs [illegible] hides [illegible] butter 105 bbls lime Also [illegible] 1308 ctls oats 19 ctls barley [illegible] 170 bbls flour [illegible] hides from [illegible] wool, 59 lbs hides from [illegible]

Receipts of produce for seven days ending W[illegible] aggregate [illegible] ctls [illegible] 84 ctls barley [illegible] 1,083 ctls oats. 13 sks potatoes [illegible] 970 bbls lime [illegible] lbs hides [illegible] lbs hops 173 cs eggs [illegible] butter [illegible] Of the wheat 10 908 [illegible] of the oats 8838 [illegible] For the same week last year [illegible] 64,35 [illegible]

Receipts by leading transportation lines since August 1, last as compared with a like time last year have been

[illegible]	1884-1885 VALLEY	1884-1885 EASTERN	1883-84 VALLEY	1883-84 EASTERN
Wheat, ctls	1,745,530	1,971,154	812,64	708,50
Flour, bbls	180,065	130,281	119	[illegible]
Oats, ctls	167,613	45,4[illegible]8	[illegible]	
Barley, ctls	8,750	25,92	408	150
[illegible]	64,343	19,243	[illegible]	[illegible]81
[illegible]	43,446	10,973	33,961	[illegible]
[illegible]	125,134	1,861	[illegible]	1,100
[illegible]	1,223,574	3,12[illegible],252	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	470,087	838,959	440,681	7[illegible]
[illegible]	25,062		34,84[illegible]	
[illegible]	26	25,640		3,011
[illegible]	4,783,759	186,[illegible]0	1,0[illegible]	40

FREIGHTS—The M[illegible] and E. Cox has finished [illegible] having the Haddingtonshire [illegible] the loading and these are advertising [illegible] There is no inquiry for grain freight.

WHEAT—The cargoes market is cabled as [illegible] steady but heavy spot offerings weaken the Liverpool market. New York and Chicago [illegible] better San Francisco [illegible] having no material wants [illegible] market is very dull the difference [illegible] buyers and sellers checking trade [illegible] quite nominal

EGGS—Receipts still free [illegible] large portion of arrivals [illegible] account for shipment [illegible] being [illegible] quotation [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Stocks have [illegible] rapidity of country cured [illegible] anxiety to realize The demand [illegible] have been shaded in the hope of [illegible] business. Most dealers are [illegible] sale for their offerings. The general [illegible] has led to a rather lower range [illegible] outside pack of hams [illegible] packers have held their product very steadily [illegible] the close had to give way slightly Eastern [illegible] some dealing and weak [illegible] for ordinary sized parcels City cured hams [illegible] bacon 9@10c shoulders [illegible] generally ½@1c lower eastern bacon [illegible] 12@13c Lard has also shaded off [illegible] offerings being large Quote eastern [illegible] 10@10½c choice local in tins 10 [illegible] in large packages [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Common sorts continue [illegible] other kinds are steady San Francisco [illegible] sends peaches and prunes to this [illegible] jobbing values Sun-dried apples [illegible] factory do 5@8c prunes 8@[illegible] peaches 12½@13c raisins [illegible] Sun-dried or common [illegible]

NUTS—Local sorts in fine [illegible]

PICKLES—Old quoted $7 50 [illegible] condition.

[illegible]—Quote 19½c

HOPS—Movement light and the bulk [illegible] eastern shipments. Returns on some [illegible] east show a loss to the grower [illegible] marked by an entire absence of business [illegible] is a purely nominal quotation Eastern [illegible] no material improvement in the [illegible] and the market failed to develop any new [illegible] maintained a fair degree of [illegible] sympathy with firmness in the [illegible] San Francisco reports No inquiry on eastern or [illegible] account, and trade is confined to supplying [illegible] brewers whose wants are limited enough It [illegible] upon good authority that the last English [illegible] amounted to 550 000 cwts and that there is [illegible] all that is required by brewers who [illegible] with one or two exceptions used [illegible] hops than ordinarily The crop outlook is [illegible] in the east is said to be better than for [illegible] Here reports are not so favorable [illegible] threatening to curtail the yield

WOOL—Receipts for the week were 1,060 [illegible] lbs [illegible] 36,071 lbs valley For the same week [illegible] receipts were 832 1[illegible] lbs and for the [illegible] week this year 901,2[illegible] lbs Rail shipments [illegible] May were 402 438 lbs while [illegible] lbs [illegible] to San Francisco Receipts here were 993 [illegible] the month, The movement is a very liberal [illegible] and a fair trade is done both here and in the [illegible] Ordinary qualities of eastern Oregon [illegible] the bulk of sales probably being [illegible] these figures. Desirable lots bring more [illegible] 17c being had while a great many [illegible] are slow sale at 12@14c [illegible] within the range of [illegible] only for very choice few parcels [illegible] that standard In the interior [illegible] is reported, but buyers are very [illegible] receipts of valley are backward and with [illegible] of two good sized parcels have [illegible] of small lots For this quality prices are about [illegible] same as for eastern Oregon. There is nothing [illegible] indicating any market changes. Business is everywhere of fair proportions [illegible] feeling safe in venturing At San Francisco [illegible] the bulk of eastern Oregon wools sell at [illegible] lower grades being in great [illegible] probably [illegible] than here.

The New York *Shipping List* of May [illegible] at all distributive points continues [illegible] so far as values are [illegible] with the single exception of Boston [illegible] shows only limit[illegible] proportions [illegible] the aggregate sales [illegible] the average of previous corresponding periods [illegible] even [illegible] considerable complaint [illegible] regard [illegible] returns on investment [illegible] buyers only when prices [illegible] an inducement [illegible] tending to their [illegible] Considerable new Texas and California [illegible] available and the [illegible] fairly opened but the demands of [illegible] too extreme to admit of active [illegible] sources however [illegible] for account of both [illegible] though there is nothing in the general [illegible] to warrant the apparent anxiety [illegible] New fleece wools from Kentucky Ohio [illegible] other sections will soon be off [illegible] old is light the prospect [illegible] favorable [illegible] market.

The Boston *Shipping List* of May [illegible] very little change since last week [illegible] amounted to 2,382,300 lbs for [illegible] Prices of new wool are looked upon [illegible] too high and are not likely to [illegible] length of time Dealers [illegible] very cautiously and the principal [illegible] so far have been mad[illegible] manufacturers. Sales include 60 000 lbs Oregon [illegible]

The Merchandise Market

The week was broken into by a [illegible] volume of business transacted [illegible] In more than one instance [illegible] from inability to fill them promptly [illegible] Imports have been [illegible] and of free import [illegible] while the [illegible] remained [illegible] active trading In the [illegible] a good call is [illegible] favorable to a large [illegible] are now complaining of [illegible] considerable money is being [illegible] and the money situation [illegible] Merchants are working [illegible] much better things [illegible] crops are harvested [illegible] have ruled [illegible] changes.

The San Francisco *Commercial News* [illegible] Coffee is dull and weak prices [illegible] unchanged but buyers [illegible] lower rates to rule in view of the [illegible] receipts this season have been [illegible] heavy in hands of importers [illegible] little eastern demand the market is [illegible] domestic and coast wants which are small. [illegible] steady at prices quoted Business is very [illegible] A cargo of new season Japan is due today [illegible] City of New York. Since last review [illegible] been no changes in the market for [illegible] The California refinery has [illegible] the basis of 6¾c for best white grades.

The low prices have had the effect of stimulating the trade and encouraging speculation hence the demand is equal to the capacity of the refineries. Refined syrups continue to move freely the extremely low rates at which the article is now furnished causing a steady improvement in the demand China mixed rice has dropped to $4 35 as the inside price for round lots from first hands with but a moderate business reported No 1 is in fair request at a slight decline from rates last quoted The last round sale of Hawaiian was made at [illegible]c There remains in the hands of a single importer about 1900 bags which are now held at [illegible] the next steamer [illegible] rice from the Islands will be due here on the 8th [illegible] receipts [illegible] likely to be small for some time owing [illegible] heavy rains and floods which may delay the forwarding of the new crop Spices are [illegible] prices unchanged pepper is firm stocks generally are light A good business is reported in domestic salt There has [illegible] been some little [illegible] in prices of [illegible] brands of Liverpool which have been sold [illegible] down to $13 At auction this week [illegible] bags of Liverpool sold at $13 [illegible] There is now a good demand for all descriptions of dairy salt and at the close Liverpool is quoted at $14 50 ex warehouse for common brands In salmon large sales for export have been made The tone of the market has strengthened steadily and closes firm On the Sacramento the season is nearly over The run of fish has been light and the pack small Similar reports come from the Rogue and Coquille rivers New codfish sells readily The old stock [illegible] of 1884 has been marked down in order to [illegible] the late sales Tin plate quiet

THE LOCAL MARKET

BEANS—Quiet with only the usual call Leading varieties sell at [illegible]

DRIED FRUIT—Good call this week for northern shipment Quote ship[illegible] apples 4@4½c [illegible] packers [illegible] others 6@14c

COAL OIL—Light trade Best brands quoted [illegible] 30c

COFFEE—Market steady with fair [illegible] stocks free Quote Rio 13½c Costa Rica 12½c Salvador and Guatemala 11½c best Java [illegible]

CANNED GOODS Generally steady Quote jobbing prices Corn $1 25@1 50 tomatoes [illegible] gallons $2 [illegible] pie peaches $1 50@[illegible] table peaches $2 50 assorted pie fruits [illegible] $1 50 gallons $5 [illegible]

PICKLES—Quote kegs as $1 40 [illegible] $1 5[illegible]

RICE—[illegible] stand stocks light The [illegible] tone for China seems weak [illegible] Quote Island $[illegible] China mixed $4 [illegible]@4 [illegible]

SALT—[illegible] request [illegible] prices steady [illegible] Liverpool quoted [illegible] bags [illegible] ground coast $9 50@10 0[illegible]

SUGAR—Steady with good demand We quote barrels Extra C [illegible] Golden C [illegible] D [illegible] cube [illegible] crushed and powdered [illegible] dry granulated [illegible]

CHEESE—Steadily held at low at 1@11c for [illegible]

BAGS ETC—Grain bags weak [illegible] Quote wheat bags [illegible] wool [illegible] twine [illegible]

THE MEAT MARKET

Quotations are prices paid to [illegible] for whole carcasses or on foot

BEEF Quote best at 3½c [illegible]

MUTTON Weak at 2½@[illegible]

VEAL [illegible] quoted 8c

LAMBS Quote $ for best

HOGS Live sell at 4@4 [illegible] dressed [illegible]

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK June 3—[illegible] government bonds and quotations for 4s and 4½s are [illegible] while shares [illegible] lower Stocks have [illegible] little [illegible] today [illegible] were very dull from the opening to the closing of the board The total sales were 131 [illegible] shares of which Lackawanna and Grangers contributed over 50 per cent The lowest prices were made just after the opening [illegible] the board but they were [illegible] steadily [illegible] continued strong or very slight [illegible] the highest prices were reached at [illegible] o'clock and they were followed by a very slight reaction [illegible] until the close of the board [illegible] few [illegible] from of higher figures [illegible] per cent

The *Mining Express* says [illegible] improvement [illegible] in Robinson, Consolidated [illegible] Little Chief [illegible] stated that the payment [illegible] an early [illegible] not improbable Mines in the far west are reported [illegible] in fair quantities and are generally [illegible] to be working on a paying basis Among transactions to-day were Standard at [illegible] Silver [illegible] Little Chief 30 Alta [illegible] Bulwer 40 Consolidated Pacific [illegible] Union Consolidated $1 40 Manipulation [illegible] Robinson did not [illegible] One purchaser [illegible] 200 shares at [illegible] immediately [illegible] the sale [illegible] offered to sell out at [illegible] and a [illegible] later [illegible]

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET

CHICAGO June 3 Wheat lower [illegible] June [illegible] July 89 August Corn lower 44 June 4[illegible] July 4[illegible] August Oats steady [illegible] June [illegible] July [illegible] August Rye steadier and easier at 64 Barley nominal

Pork lower, $10 3[illegible] July Lard lower $6 [illegible] July Boxed meats steady dry salted shoulders $3 80@[illegible] short rib sides $5 [illegible] short clear sides $5 [illegible]

Whisky firm at $1 1[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO June 3—Cattle—Receipts 5800 slow and firm shipping $4 65@5 85, stockers and feeders $3 60@[illegible] 00 Texans $3 [illegible]@4 60

Hogs—Receipts 11 000 active and 5@10c higher rough and mixed, $3 65@3 85 packing and shipping $3 85@4 10 light $3 [illegible]0@4 0[illegible]

Sheep—Receipts 3000 weak Texans, $2@3 50, natives shorn, $2 75@3 75 wooled $3 50@4 [illegible]

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

LIVERPOOL May 3—Wheat flat holders offered freely red western spring 6s 10d@7s 1d do winter [illegible] Corn dull new mixed western 4s 6d

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS

NEW YORK June 3—Money easy at 1 Prime [illegible] paper 4@[illegible] foreign exchange unchanged

BONDS.

3s	103½	4s	122⅝
4½s	112¼	Pacific 6s	127

STOCKS

American	[illegible]5	Northwestern	9[illegible]
Canada Pacific	[illegible]	N Y Central	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
Central Pacific	30¼	Transcontinental	13[illegible]
Burlington	1[illegible]	Or Imp	28[illegible]
Lackawanna	10[illegible]	Pacific Mail	50
D & R G	[illegible]	Panama	98
Erie	10[illegible]	Rock Island	1[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	11
Louisville & Nash	27[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Mich Central	[illegible]	United States	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	16	Fargo	109[illegible]
N P preferred	38	Western Union	[illegible]

Petroleum firm at [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET—OPENED

NEW YORK June 3

Pacific Mail	[illegible]	N Y Central	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	N P Preferred	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	O R N & S Co	[illegible]

CLOSED

Pacific Mail	[illegible]	N P Common	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	N P Preferred	38
Northwestern	[illegible]	Transcontinental	[illegible]
N Y Central	[illegible]	O R & N Stock	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO June 3—Weather [illegible] wind [illegible]

Charters—Spot for Cork [illegible] Br ship W[illegible] tal [illegible] 1 00 [illegible] less direct Br ship [illegible] Less Albany from [illegible] less direct [illegible] Wm Dresd[illegible]

To charter for Cork [illegible] Br ship [illegible] Amlwch [illegible] Dr [illegible] original [illegible] ships Drumblair from 1848 tons and the Bennore from 1400 tons will load on owner's account for Cork [illegible] the ship W H Macy 20[illegible] tons loads coal for Nanaimo for S F

Receipts—Wheat 5500 ctls flour 10 000 [illegible] sacks barley 02 ctls oats none potatoes 1 00 sacks

Wheat—Spot the market is very dull both buyers and sellers appear indifferent. No 1 shipping nominal at $1 40 Futures—There was a good attendance at the produce exchange this forenoon and considerable business done [illegible] buyer 1885 opened at 57 sold down to [illegible] closed at [illegible] buyer new season [illegible] buyer year closed at $1 [illegible]

Barley—Spot, fairly active prices firm for quote No 1 feed $1 30@[illegible] Futures Quiet seller season $1 [illegible] bid buyer season $1 41 bid buyer year closed at $1 43[illegible]

Oats—The market is weak and dull buyer hold[illegible] Oregon nominal at $1 [illegible]@1 35

Wool—The is in good demand and stocks are working [illegible] sales of eastern Oregon in lots [illegible] fair [illegible] and choice at $14@18c poor qualities neglected

Bags Weak and dull Calcuttas June and July delivery offered at $4 [illegible]5

Butter Firm fresh roll choice 20c

Eggs Good inquiry fresh California 1[illegible]@18

Dried Fruits Very dull

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO June 3—Wheat higher, 8[illegible] June 8[illegible] July 8[illegible] August 92 September Heavy selling during the afternoon session and prices declined [illegible] lower than last night's quotations [illegible] June [illegible] July 89 August 9[illegible] September

Provisions Pork higher, $10 [illegible] June lard [illegible] June ribs higher $5 [illegible] June short ribs higher $5 [illegible] cash

NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK June 3—Wheat opened higher [illegible] $1 00[illegible] July $1 0[illegible] August $1 04 September [illegible] June $1 00[illegible] July $1 02[illegible] August $1 04[illegible] September During the afternoon the market [illegible] weak and lower [illegible] $1 00 July $1 01[illegible] August [illegible] September

BEERBOHM'S FOREIGN BREADSTUFFS REPORT LONDON MARKETS

LONDON June 3 Floating cargoes [illegible] cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat [illegible] maize firmer

Mark Lane—Wheat and maize quiet

Red winter cargoes off coast 38s 6d

Spring No 2 cargoes off coast 35s 6d

California cargoes off coast 34s 3d

California cargoes, prompt shipment, 36s 6d

Spring No 2 cargoes prompt shipment 34s,

English country markets—dull

Imports into United Kingdom past week—Wheat [illegible]5 000 to 380 000 quarters flour 255 000 to 200 000 barrels

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

LIVERPOOL June 3—Spot wheat White wheats are firmly held but reds are very dull red winter per cental 7s 3d spring 7s 1d [illegible] 3 30 P M—Not so steady holders offering freely

PARIS MARKETS.

PARIS June 3—Spot wheat and flour—Quiet French country markets—Dull

MONEY MARKET

SAN FRANCISCO June 3 Sterling exchange on London banks 60 days $4 86¼ [illegible] documentary $4 85@4 85½ Transfers 20@22½

Bank of England rate of interest 2 per cent

NEW YORK June 3—Silver bullion 1000 fine per fine ounce 107

Sterling exchange prime banks, long, $4 8[illegible] short $4 88½

Good commercial from 1 to ½c lower documentary 2 to 1½c lower

U S bonds—3s 103[illegible] 4½s 112¼ 4s 122½

LONDON, June 3—Consols 99 [illegible] money

Silver bullion English standard 925 fine, per fine ounce, 49 1 16

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING NOTES

Schooner Wm Renton 435 tons sailed from San Francisco last Tuesday for this port She loads lumber at Westport probably for [illegible]

Str Beda sailed from San Francisco with freight and schr John G North is in berth for Astoria

Str Columbia sailed from San Francisco at 10 30 A M

The dumping gear to a coal bucket used in discharging the Carnarvon Castle gave way last evening and the bucket of coal fell into the hold doing no damage the workmen happening to be out of the way

The Allahabad crossed out to day

DOMESTIC PORTS

SAN FRANCISCO June 3 Arrived—Ship Helen [illegible] Bark Nicaragua, Manila bkt John Smith Honolulu bkt Skagit Port Gamble schr [illegible] Port Discovery Sailed Str Columbia Portland sta Queen of the Pacific Victoria str Coos Bay Coos bay, Br ship Knight of St Michaels Cork Br ship Millwall Cork Br bk Kylemore Cork ship Melrose Nanaimo bk Mary Glover Port Discovery

PORT DISCOVERY Arrived 3 Schr Ocean Spray

CAPE HANCOCK 4 P M Passed out—Br bk Allahabad for Liverpool Weather clear wind west velocity 11 miles bar smooth

MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO June 3

Best & Belcher	3 0[illegible]	Hale & Norcross	7 12½
Bodie Con	1 60	Sierra Nevada	1 40
Chollar	2 10	Union	1 35
Con Cal & Virginia	3 45		

THE HOTELS

QUIMBY

A Curry Tacoma	I B Haley San Francisco
L W Taylor do	J H Burke do
A W Hitz do	B Poole do
E B Chambers Dalles	W S Carle do
A C Wyndham McMinn	D C Miller do
J R F Liette do	W Dempsey do
Mrs J R F Liette do	J D Farmer do
Miss Liette do	J B Morrisett do
N McCoy Seattle	J Zimmey do
W Thomas do	D Stewart do
A W Wagner Oregon	E F Gallup do
A Wheeler Shedd	H Titus do
Miss Smith Forest Grove	E Hanson do
Mrs Williams do	W J Butts do
J Helm do	J P Worth do
D Richards do	H S Martin do
C Williams do	R Milsam do
C Whitman do	W I Murray do
Sophia Lartig do	G B Young do
H Edwards do	W I Williams do
A C Rogers do	A Lotter do
A H Reynolds do	Mrs Fallon do
I B Hergesheimer S F	H Meyer do
Mrs I B Hergesheimer S F	A Gerome do
G Mather Victoria	J Dickle do
A Mather do	Mrs Hamlin do
C N [illegible] Oregon	J C Carothers do
J H Maxwell Salem	E R Wiseman do
Miss Anders[illegible] Dalles	Miss Woodman do
[illegible]	Mast Woodman do
I C Miller Benton	I M Wolfe do
I I Martin Cold [illegible]	Mrs I M Wolfe do
A [illegible] Glenwood	D W Joseph & fy do
J Whaley do	I C White do
I Myers Walla Walla	E M Gill do
Miss S Nichols do	Mrs McIntosh do
E B White Oregon	C H Wolf do
I A Ebert Eugene	C Frank do
Mrs I A Ebert do	Mrs G Brown do
Miss H Ebert do	E D Coons do
Miss Bruin do	J M Adams do
I Laurey Seattle	J Cavigan do
W H [illegible] do	D [illegible] do
I M Fisk Cheney	J Weir do
W Sherwood Chicago	W J Stewart do
Mrs F C [illegible] do	H C Willis do
H J [illegible]	C Frick do
Mrs H [illegible] do	J Tyer do
H I Du[illegible] do	M H Miller do
I H W[illegible] do	A M Ashley do
C W Shawke do	Mrs Allen do
C Rutherford do	J Young do
C Marrack do	Mrs J Young do
I H Wilson St Paul	J M Keene do
W I Crile do	Mrs Griffin do
I H Bryan Kansas	I H Brohoska do
I Jenkins W T	W H Fowler do
Mrs F Jinkins W T	J H Davis do
Capt I West Westport	A McGinnis do
Miss Prewett Corvallis	G H Cline do
T Bohanan, Indiana	I Radsill York Pa
H P Dean Haverhill N H	J Gleatching Missoula
A H Schroeder do	Miss M Baldra Hillsboro
W W Snell Oakland	I McKenzie do
I Hannifin Shoshone	

ST CHARLES.

F J Nichols Victoria	R Baird N Yamhill
W Watt do	M I Spencer Virginia
Mrs W Watt do	P Hoff Meacham
J F Smith Cascades	G Westerfall Salem
C F Levens do	C Dawson do
F Shuter Oysterville W T	H B Geerin Champoeg
A S Benson Benson, AT	A Forghroy, The Dalles
J A Word Tacoma	C Butler do
W Stewart Mincher N H	D Gilman do
W M Bennett Wasco	C Kirchoffer, Summerville
I Marr do	H Bowman Pendleton
Mrs I L Ladd Alkali	Mrs S Wright do
Mrs T Cartwright do	Mrs Frazer, Scotland
H J Brooks, Chehalis	J H Woodbery, S F
Master Brooks, do	Mrs M F Campbell Vane
C W Young Seattle	Mrs I Vanatta, do
H B Borthwick Cas Mills	J Strauss Astoria
Mrs H Winter Waterfd	R P Spedden do
I A French Palouse City	J D Kelly McCoy
E G Ross do	G C Bell do
T C Watts St Helens	J B Sears do
A Shepherdson C R K W T	J M Huff Freeport W T
J S Bowlby Astoria	J Roberts Canyon City
T J Mehling Albany	W Carroll do
M Dooms Sauvies Is	Miss Bozarth Woodland
B Catlin Freeport	C C Bozarth do

INTERNATIONAL.

H A Jordan Forest Grove	D H Albert Hannibal, M
S Sellar & fy Butte Crk	T M Rowe do
W M Bird do	Pierre Veilett Colfax
W A Bird do	H Kamber & w do
M D Nelson Yakima	H G Fiederman Middl[illegible]
M Magini do	I G Fry do
W A Newman & fy Dayton	F N Fry do
H I Palmer & son Palmer	D Wilson Bucyrus Ohio
D C Benzenhofer Tasco	John Tompkins Astoria
O I Miller do	W McLaughlin Seattle
I McNeil Ohio	W Thomas do
Mrs Umbled & son Westpt	G M Landerkin Salem
Mrs Woodgate do	C Class Wisconsin
C H Peabody Vancouver	H [illegible]reve Dalles
John Leck Oregon City	Joe Livingston, Montana
John Sam do	Dr Lyle & w Wash Ter
H Wilson Eugene City	Wm Durham Warren Sta
J Dela[illegible] North Yamhill	I Leroy Spokane Falls
G Lihburg Ritzville	A Anderson, Tacoma
Arthur Knecht Butte Cy	Ben Holgate do
John Folt[illegible] Markato	James Julian do
Chris Anderson, Stilacm	I V Ross Toledo Ohio

ESMOND

Mrs I C Young, [illegible]	I Z Young, Fresno Cal
J J Walters, do	C B Montague Lebanon
Mrs I F Walters do	N J Rudpath, Vancouver
Miss E Walters do	I Norton S F
Miss Mary Walters do	I Burrow [illegible] Is
Master Walters do	C Jennings Oregon City
George Hitch Clats[illegible]	S Bennett do
C Lengthal Ukiah	B A Kelly do
H Wilson Salem	I J Smith Eugene
I I May McMinn[illegible]	C D Elliot Chehalis
J Knowles The Dalles	P I Jones Colfax

MERCHANT

I M Bryne Astoria	A Dertinger Tacoma
P B Boomer do	Mrs Brine Seattle
Gov W C Squire, Olympia	Miss Brine do
C W Harvey Tacoma	Miss M Price do
Mrs Barr do	W Nowles Dayton
Miss F Leaton do	M J Lervis, Seattle
Miss P Paxton do	I [illegible]indon do
Miss E Paxton do	R Patterson do
F Vaughan Toronto	H M Montgomery N Y

HOLTON

I H [illegible]ington, Monticello	H J McIntire [illegible] Is
J C Brady McMinnville	W McD Lewis Wasco co
A R [illegible] Crook co	J L Cushing San Fran
W M Chambers Idaho	I Sikes do
E I Logan Astoria	A M Wornm do
W F Dalton & w Monmouth	J Sennett do
F M Collins Dallas	F Hewlett do
F H Griffin Alkali	H F Shi[illegible]ler do
J M Dalton & w S F	F G Sanborn do
G B Henry & w do	

GILMAN

W O Mohler S I	I J N Allison U S A
S A Miles St Helens	I H C Cabell do
I I Abercrombie U S A	I Buchanan do

HOW IT WORKS

SALEM, May 30, 1885

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

One of the beneficial results of the mortgage tax law is illustrated by a recent transaction in this county The Portland Merchants' Protective Union had a mortgage for $3800 on lands in this county, valued at from $12 000 to $15,000, which they directed to be foreclosed at the approaching term of court. The owner of the lands paid a broker $400 bonus for the $3800 with which to pay the debt, the broker taking an assignment of the mortgage, and the maker of the same paying the taxes on it hereafter If there had been no mortgage tax law likely the Protective Union would not have cared to foreclose the mortgage, or if they had the owner of the land could have borrowed money on it anywhere without bonus. MORTGAGE TAX.

Dr Henley's Celery
Beef and Iron will restore the weak to health and vigor

Men who suffer through indiscretions, remember Allen's Brain Food restores former vigor to brain and body $1 6 for $5, at Druggists, or by mail from J H Allen 315 First avenue New York.

PRESS PITH

A fashion paper says "Ladies will not dress as much as usual the coming season" This seems to indicate a hot summer —Philadelphia Call.

The people who rent houses in New York city have made no demand for rents to come down. All they ask is for the walls to stand up —Detroit Free Press.

"Tell Me, Mary, How to Woo Thee," is the title of a well known ditty Give her a pair of diamond earrings and a tortoise-shell comb for her back hair —Chicago Tribune

A New York state woman pointed an old pistol at a tramp and it blazed away and killed a $35 calf She ought to have pointed it at the calf —Detroit Free Press

"Yes" observed Briggs, "she is young, unmarried and has over $1,000,000 in her own name" "Is she handsome?" inquired Wilson "Handsome I said distinctly that she was worth over $1,000,000 —New York Graphic.

—THE MILD POWER CURES—
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
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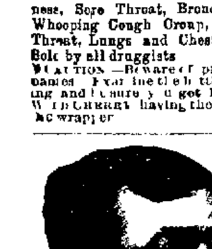

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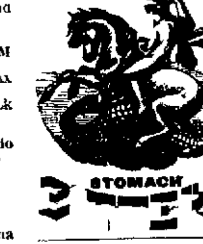

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Rates of Interest on Deposits,
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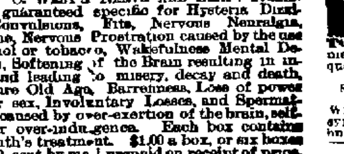

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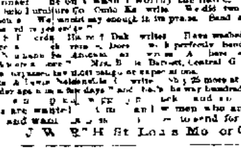

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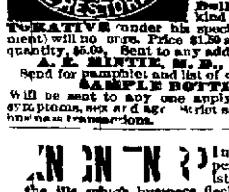

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Columbia, Tues	9	State, Monday	" 8
State, Sunday	14	Oregon, Saturday	" 13
Oregon Friday	19	Columbia, Thurs	" 18
Columbia, Wed	24	State, Tuesday	23
State, Monday	29	Oregon, Sunday	28
Oregon Sat	July 4	Columbia, Friday	July 3

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Lebanon	4 45 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

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The O & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F St.
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Mail Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	9:00 A. M.	Corvallis	4:30 P. M.
Corvallis	8.30 A. M.	Portland	3:20 P. M.

Express Train.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	5:00 P M.	McMinnville	8:00 P M.
McMinnville	5:45 A. M.	Portland	8.30 A. M.

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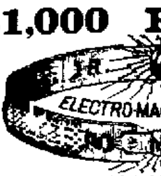

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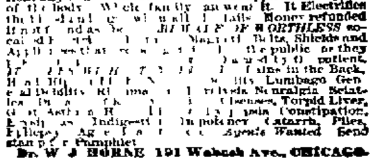

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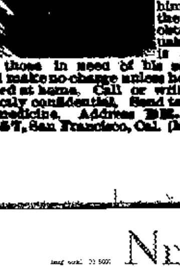

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

Franchise of the Crystal Springs Water Company Extended

The Police Department Censured for being "Offensively Partisans"—Captain Hoyt Resigns as Dredger Superintendent—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the common council was held last evening, President Adams in the chair and all the members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved

PETITIONS, ETC

From Hays & Jeffery, asking for a rebate in taxes on account of a clerical error, whereby their rock crusher was assessed for $5000 instead of $500, referred to committee on ways and means

From Herman Kettler, asking that $12 40 overpaid on taxes be refunded to him, same reference

From N[illegible]house & Co, asking that $10 paid under protest for wharfinger's license be refunded, the courts having decided the license illegal, same reference.

From H C Smithson and others, asking a change of grade at the intersection of North Seventh and I streets, referred to committee on streets

From Sol Slaperer, who paid $[illegible] for a liquor license, asking that the $25 over and above the price of license be refunded, referred to committee on ways and means.

From City Treasurer McKercher, asking that provision be made for paying the $300 increase in his salary, and for the payment of that amount to a clerk. On motion, Mr McKercher was instructed to furnish a bill and the name of the party doing the work.

From Geo K[illegible]g Toy Co, asking that overpayment of tax be refunded, referred to committee on ways and means.

From Con Mahoney and others, asking that the license fee for vehicles be reduced one-half, referred to committee on health and police

From M Tierney, asking that measures be taken to pay him a balance due on improvement of [illegible] street, referred to committee on ways and means

John Staub[illegible]back and others asking for a street lamp at [illegible] Fourteenth streets, granted

From Cutting, Merrill & Co of San Francisco asking that their city tax of $45 be remitted as being illegal and void, referred to the committee on ways and means

From B. L. Morrison, remonstrating against the improvement of North Thirteenth street, referred to committee on streets

From J T Turk, asking that his name be taken from the petition for the improvement of North Thirteenth street, and remonstrating against said improvement, same reference

From S. A. Stansbury and others, remonstrating against the proposed sewer in Lincoln street, same reference

From F R Strong, stating that he has no property in block 142, as described in the petition for the improvement of North Thirteenth street, same reference.

From Richard Hoyt, tendering his resignation as superintendent of the city dredger, accepted

From Mrs. Nelly Robinson and others, asking to be allowed to make improvements in front of their own property, from Jackson to South street, referred to committee on streets.

From W H Mitchell and others on South street, asking leave to improve the street in front of their own property, same reference

From Mrs Nelly Robinson and others, asking the improvement of East Park, from South to College street, same reference

From J P McGowan and others, remonstrating against the construction of a sewer on Front street, between Lincoln and Grant, granted

REPORTS.

To the Mayor and Common Council—*Gentlemen* I beg leave to report that in the case of the city against Jacob Kamm and others, being an appeal from the report of the viewers on the proposed extension of Thirteenth street, a trial in the state circuit court resulted in the jury assessing the damages over the benefits as follows

Jacob Kamm, north tract	$2400
Charles T Kamm	800
Jacob Kamm south tract	400
Arthur Davenport	400
M F Chapman	150
Total	$[illegible]

The verdict is, in my judgment, as favorable to the city as any that will likely be secured hereafter. A. H. TURNER, city attorney

From the committee on streets, recommending that the petition of property owners in South Portland, to have certain shanties and other obstructions removed from Woods, Lane, Gaines and other streets, be granted, adopted

From the same committee recommending that Labbe Bros. be allowed to make a cellar way to the basement of their block corner Second and Washington streets, adopted.

From the same committee recommending that John Kennedy be refunded $18 69 paid on assessment for the improvement of Jefferson street at the intersection of Thirteenth, adopted

From the committee on streets, recommending the passage of an ordinance granting an extension of time to the Crystal Springs Water company of one year in which to begin work, adopted

CLAIMS

The following claims against the city were ordered paid

Jesse Waddell.	$ 3 00	Everding & Farrell	91 1[illegible]
E J Jeffery	34 00	U S Electric Lt Co	1,500 00
Ham Nickum & Co	1[illegible]	Willamette I Wks	[illegible]
Smith Bros & Co.	[illegible]	D Haltrumer	11 [illegible]
N P Beurgen	20 00	City Park Employes	4[illegible]
Henrichsen & Greenberg	3 00	Thos Varwig	14 0[illegible]
I N Saunders	10 50	F R Chown	10
D C McKercher	19 00	*Daily Standard*	5[illegible] 88
W B Gilbert	50 00	St Vincent's Hos	14 [illegible]
Jas Frainey	170 81	L B Magoon	[illegible]
B F Reilly	11 00	E Lewiston	74
A I Spicer	44 05	A Meredith	30 00
O P & C Co	70 10	W B Ayer & Co	11
Wm McLane	3 00		

NEW ORDINANCES

By Gendes—Fixing the compensation of the mayor and members of the common council

Sec. 1. The salary of the mayor of the city of Portland shall, after the first day of July, 1885, be $4000 per annum, and the salary of each member of the common council $[illegible] per annum, payable quarterly. Read twice and referred to the committee on ways and means

Adopting the report of the city surveyor in the matter of the proposed laying out and establishing of South Water street, read twice

Making an appropriation of $900 for the improvement of the city park, passed

Transferring $41 50 from the general fund to the fund for the improvement of Jefferson street; read twice

Providing for the time and manner of extending the Pine street sewer from A to East Park, read twice.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Meade street from South First to Hood street, read twice.

Establishing the grade of South First street, read twice.

Providing time and manner of improving Fourteenth from Jefferson to Market; read twice.

Providing time and manner of improving Second and South Second streets from Montgomery and Sheridan by grading and graveling with Clackamas gravel, read twice and referred to committee on streets

Establishing the grade of Porter street, read twice.

Providing for the time and manner of improving Taylor street from Tenth to Fourteenth, passed

Providing for the time and manner of improving Clay street from Front to Twelfth, read twice.

ENGROSSED ORDINANCES

An ordinance extending the franchise of the Crystal Springs Water company for one year, with the provision that the company file a bond in the sum of $10,000, within sixty days, that they will expend the sum of $10,000 within one year, in laying pipes, etc., in this city, passed

RESOLUTIONS.

Directing the auditor to issue warrants for the collection of delinquent taxes, adopted

Instructing the city attorney to announce suit against the bondsmen of ex-Chief of Police Watkinds, to recover the amount due the city from Watkinds.

Appointing B. L. Durham, J P O Lownsdale and P W Gillette, viewers of the proposed extension of Corbett street, and ordering the auditor to give the necessary notice in the matter; adopted.

CENSURING THE POLICE

Whereas, At the last meeting of this council a resolution was adopted, setting forth certain facts which disclosed a disposition on the part of the chief of police to employ his office and the forces under his control in the behalf of a candidate for the office of mayor, and directing him to abstain from such action; and it was believed that this resolution sufficiently displayed the sentiments of this body and would prevent the demonstration of extreme partisanship on the part of other officers of the city, yet recent events show that this view was erroneous. Within the past few days open and notorious attempts have been made to coerce servants of the city into an active support of an aspirant for the office of mayor, and they have been notified that not only a subservience to his dictates, but a vigorous support of his candidacy would be the price of their retention in office; moreover, assessments of large amounts of money have been openly levied in the same interest, and those who have refused to become parties to this iniquity have been summarily removed from office. These being not vague rumors but matters of common knowledge, which demand, but have not received an explicit denial from those implicated. It is therefore

Resolved, That we view with alarm this attempt to corrupt the service of the city, that we feel humiliated because, at a time when the public conscience has awakened to the existence of the need of reform in the civil service, officers of this city should employ methods that are universally condemned, that we believe that this attempt to secure the election of a candidate by this debauching of the public service is the last expiring gasp of a corrupt oligarchy which has brought the good name of our city into disrepute and which is about to be hurled from power, that we will protect the servants of the city in their rights as citizens, and against any tyrannical coercion which may be employed against them.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON

There are 18 scholars enrolled in the Whatcom public school

[illegible] has appointed committees to prepare for the celebration of the 4th of July

There is talk that the Oregon Improvement Company will soon begin the operation of the Franklin mines

Wm Hatkins has been awarded the contract for the grading and clearing of three miles of the railroad to be built from Little Skookum for the Port Blakely company

Walter A Bull has a 1400-acre ranch eight miles from Ellensburg. He fed 2300 tons of hay to 800 head of cattle last winter, and among the crops now on hand he has in fifty acres of beets for stock feed next winter

James Hill, a 15-year old boy from South Prairie, was adjudged insane by Judge Wickersham at Tacoma on Monday. His tendencies were homicidal, he having tried to shoot his father. He was sent to the asylum once before from Walla Walla

Farmers near Ferndale are cutting up their farms into forty and eighty acre tracts and selling off to newcomers who arrive every week. By dividing their lands into small farms the country is developed more rapidly than it could be by any other method

The Spokane Falls *[illegible]* says. The mining town of Embrey has been losing some of its business houses lately, but the ore taken from claims there is showing much better assays than ever before and the owners and proprietors of the townsite are in high spirits

Twenty tons of silver ore from Benoist & Kearney's Old Dominion mine, near Colville, arrived at Spokane last Friday in eleven wagons. Assays of this ore ran all the way from $300 to $800 a ton. It was resacked and shipped to San Francisco

The trading post of Fir or Mann's Landing on the Skagit river, that was recently destroyed by fire has been rebuilt. The three buildings destroyed have been replaced by others larger and better, a greater space separating them. The appearance of Fir has been much improved by this

On the [illegible]th of May, J S. Brown and J McGinty of Sedgwick Post, Walla Walla, paid Cheney a visit and organized the George Wright Post, G A R, D M Smith was elected post commander, and D A. Anderson, vice commander. The post starts out with a good membership.

YAQUINA BAY NOTES

SOUTH NEWPORT June 2

Ala Harris manager of Jacobs & Neugass's store at Yaquina City, has gone to San Francisco for his bride. His house is about finished, and is one of the finest on the bay

The Tressa May goes to-day to Portland for merchandise for our merchants. This is her second trip in the last two weeks. Captain Dodge makes her travel, and brings a full cargo

The Newport dramatic club gave one of their fine entertainments last week, under the management of Dr J G Jessup. It was a complete success. They will render the drama Nevada on July 4

It is the intention of the Yaquina yacht club to have a regatta, also a female rowing race, on July 4. The fast sailing yacht Kismet was raffled for $125, she having been won by Captain Dodge and sold to Hanley Arnold, who takes her to Toledo

Business on the bay has been a little depressed on account of the railroad, but it is already beginning to brighten up. Campers have commenced to arrive to spend some weeks at their favorite summer resort. If reports from different counties are true, hundreds will be here to spend the summer months and never before has there been such fine facilities for pleasure and enjoyment.

Decoration day was observed here in the usual manner by the G. A. R. and citizens. All the stores and saloons were closed, a circumstance that never happened before in Newport. Rev J S McKean of Siletz agency, delivered a pathetic and appropriate discourse. F M Wadsworth with about forty young Indian boys was in attendance, and appeared to take as much interest in the ceremonies as any of their civilized brethren. In the evening they played upon the beach a lively game of Coboe for the amusement of the spectators

THE OREGON PACIFIC

It is reported that the Oregon Pacific will commence to run trains as soon as the tunnel can be repaired. There are still minor depredations occasionally, such as cutting the telegraph wire and driving spikes on the track. It is to be hoped that some amicable agreement may be arrived at soon between the railroad and the men who are claiming the money due them. The paymaster was down this week paying those men who are at work on the hotel and repairing the grades. The stoppage of this road works a great hardship upon the people here, and especially the mercantile community, they having intended to get their goods from Portland over this road, but now there is no transportation from Portland to the bay of any importance, and it compels much of the trade to go to San Francisco, as the Coos Bay is running regular trips here, and this is a certain way of getting their goods without delay. It is also in a measure weaning the trade away from our own state, which is not desirable

THE JETTY

The government tug General Wright left for Coos Bay on the 30th ult. to bring up to this place Captain Charles F. Powell and inspectors for the government works here. They are expected in to-day. This week will close up the works here, as the appropriation has been exhausted, and I venture the assertion that nowhere on the coast has there been so much work and so well done for the amount of money expended. The jetty now extends about one-half mile from the beach, and over 100 feet has been added to its length in the last month. It has been thoroughly demonstrated on this work the practicability of retaining one man in charge, and not change the engineers from place to place, as is too often the case in government work. There has been no time lost in useless experiments, but work was done speedily and substantially. There have been no men on these works but earned all their money. It is to be deplored that the river and harbor bill failed to pass congress. If this work could have been continued a great saving of time and money would have been [illegible]

A COWBOY PRIZE FIGHT

Passengers on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific were treated to a free show a few days ago. When the train halted at Kennewick some half-dozen cowboys, evidently well under the influence of whisky, were tearing round through the sagebrush on their horses, presumably giving an exhibition of their skill as equestrians. But to the average spectator they were making terrific fools of themselves. Very soon a dispute arose between two of them as to which should be entitled to first prize, which eventually resulted in a personal collision. One of them, a small man, had dismounted and his rival was still on his horse. The latter was using some harsh language, which the former resented by seizing a large fence-board and thrashing it into splinters over the offender's head. This pastime was not resented by the young man on the horse, but it was considered high chivalry on the part of the attacking party, according to the notions of a big, broad faced Indian who stood near by with a broad grin on his pleasant face, as he remarked, "Heap skookum tenas man." Finally, however, the man who had received the clubbing, after consulting with another cowboy, challenged his antagonist to fight it out, marquis of Queensberry rules. The challenge was accepted, seconds chosen, and the whole gang accompanied by the town population and the train passengers, walked out into the field to witness the battle. A ring was formed and the warriors stripped to the waist. One of them had on heavy boots while the other was in his stocking feet. Four rounds were agreed upon and when time was called the two commenced to claw each other like fishwomen. They kept it up for four rounds. Nothing was settled, nobody hurt, but the combatants were sobered sufficiently to mount their nags and ride away.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

As a Nerve Food.

Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., says: "In impaired nervous supply I have used it to advantage."

ENTRY OF PUBLIC LANDS

U S Circuit Court, District of Oregon

Monday, June 1, 1885.

Wiley C Smith v William Ewing [illegible] property and for injunction

1) CERTIFICATE OF PURCHASE UNDER PRE-EMPTION LAW. A certificate of purchase issued in due form in favor of a preemptor for land subject to entry under the preemption law cannot be cancelled or set aside [illegible] for alleged fraud [illegible] the government must seek redress in the courts, where the matter may be heard and determined according to the law applicable [illegible] circumstances.

2) INNOCENT PURCHASER. Semble that a purchaser in good faith and for a valuable consideration from a preemptor of the land included in [illegible] the [illegible] fraud which might have been [illegible] said certificate.

DEADY, J

This suit is brought by a citizen of Georgia to obtain a decree enjoining the defendants, who are citizens of Oregon, from trespassing on certain lands situate in Umatilla county, Oregon, and that any claim they may have thereto may be declared null and void

The defendants answered separately and the cause was heard on exceptions to the answer of the defendant Ewing for impertinence

It appears from the bill that on August 2, 1881, Arthur Webb settled as a pre-emptor under the laws of the United States, on and improved the south half of the northeast quarter and the north half of the southeast quarter of section two, in township two north, of range thirty two east, of the Wallamet meridian, and on the following day filed in the local land office at La Grande his declaratory statement therefor, that on July 29, 1882, after due publication of notice thereof, Webb made his final proof of such settlement and improvement to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of said office and paid for the land at the rate of $2 50 per acre, or $400 20 in all, for which he received from said receiver "a certificate of purchase and entry of said land as by law required," which on July 31, 1882, was duly recorded in the county clerk's office; that on the same day [illegible] Smith purchased said land from said Webb in good faith and for a valuable consideration, to wit $2000, and took a conveyance thereof from said Webb, which was duly recorded on the same day; that on December 1, 1884, the plaintiff purchased said land from said Smith subject to a mortgage thereon given to the American Mortgage Company of $1000 in good faith and for valuable consideration, to wit $1000, and received a conveyance thereof from said Smith, and is now the owner and in possession of the premises, which are valuable for agricultural purposes and reasonably worth $6000; that on or about July 10, 1883, the defendant Ewing wrongfully entered on the premises and built a dwelling house thereon, in which he has since and now resides, and cultivates about [illegible] acres thereof and cuts timber thereon, and that he denies the plaintiff's title and interest in said land and disputes his possession thereof, and claims an estate or interest therein adverse to the plaintiff

By his answer, the defendant Ewing admits that Webb erected a building on the premises, and filed a declaratory statement thereon and entered the same, as a pre-emptor, as alleged in the bill, but denies that the plaintiff or those under whom he claims were ever the owners of the premises, or that the plaintiff is in possession of the same, and alleges that on April [illegible]1, 1876, he being duly entitled to the benefit of the preemption law, settled on the premises under said law and filed his declaratory statement thereon, and afterwards, on December 4, 1876, with the permission of the register and receiver, "duly changed 'said entry'"—meaning, I suppose, said "declaratory statement," that the settlement and entry of Webb was in "conflict" with that of Ewing's, as changed on December 4; that soon after the entry of the premises by Webb, but when is not stated, the defendant applied to the register and receiver to contest "the claim" of the former to the land included in his "declaratory statement and pretended entry upon the grounds above stated;" that thereafter such proceedings were had on such application that a contest was ordered thereon, by the commissioner of the general land office, and a hearing had before the register and receiver on January 17, 1883, who thereupon decided that neither said Webb nor said Ewing had complied with the pre-emption law in the matter of residence cultivation and improvement and recommended "the cancellation of the filings and entries of both said parties by the commissioner," that Webb appealed from said decision to the commissioner who affirmed the same, and from there took the case to the secretary of the interior, where [illegible] K Smith, the grantor of the plaintiff, intervened for his rights as a purchaser from Webb as alleged in the bill herein, and asked that a patent for the land included in the declaratory statement of the latter be issued to him, but the secretary denied said application and on February [illegible]1, 1884, affirmed the decision of the commissioner, and that thereupon said filings and entries were cancelled by said commissioner and "all rights thereunder wholly annulled," and that by reason of such contest and cancellation the defendant became entitled under the law to enter said lands within thirty days from the date of said cancellation, and that he did within such period, to-wit on March 17, 1884, apply to said land office "to enter said tract as a homestead, which application was allowed, whereupon he "commenced to reside upon and cultivate and improve said land as a homestead," and has ever since continued to do the same

The plaintiff excepts to so much of this answer as sets up the settlement and filing of Ewing on the premises in 1876, the contest thereabout with Webb in 1883, and the decisions thereon, and his subsequent entry of the land as a homestead, as impertinent.

The ground on which this exception is based is that as soon as Webb entered the land at the local land office and received the certificate of purchase, it became his property—the legal title remaining in the vendor in trust for him until the patent should issue in due course of proceeding. That while any person interested may appear on the notice of final proof required by the act of March 3, 1879, (20 Stat., 472), and contest the right of a settler to become a purchaser under the pre-emption law, and thereby prevent a certificate of purchase from being issued to such settler or cause the same to be canceled on an appeal from the decision of the local office allowing the entry to be made, yet the government of the United States, having satisfied itself through its local agents, in the manner provided by law, that Webb was entitled, under the preemption law, to purchase the land, and having thereupon sold it to him, cannot institute a contest in the land department between the purchaser and any one else or even itself, to set aside, cancel or recall said certificate

Section 2273 of the revised statutes gives the register and receiver the right to determine "all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers," on "the same tract of land," saving the right of appeal to the commissioner and the secretary of the interior

But at the date of Webb's entry and this alleged contest, Ewing's claim to the premises under his filing in 1876 was forfeited for want of final proof and payment within thirty months thereafter. § 2267, R. S. He was then a stranger to the proceeding, and without interest in or relation to the land. No question could arise between Webb and him, as settlers thereon, nor as to the right of either to pre-empt the same. By reason of his neglect to make his final proof and payment, the effect of Ewing's filing had ceased, and he had long lost his status as a claimant under the pre-emption law

Therefore, this proceeding in the land department that resulted in the attempted cancellation of Webb's certificate, must be regarded not as a contest under § 2273 of the revised statutes, between two settlers on the same tract of land, but as an exparte proceeding instituted by the commissioner for the purpose of cancelling Webb's certificate upon the suggestion of a stranger that it was fraudulently obtained. The fact that Webb saw proper to participate in it with a view of protecting his certificate, does not affect its character in this respect

Has the commissioner any such power? It is not given to him in terms by any act of congress that I am aware of. His right to pass upon conflicting claims to land under the pre-emption law seems confined to cases that come before him on appeal from the decision of the register and receiver, in case of a contest between two or more settlers under such law. Doubtless the commissioner may also refuse to give effect to a certificate and issue a patent thereon, when it appears from the face thereof, or the proof accompanying it, that it was issued contrary to law. But if the land is open to pre-emption and the proof is formally sufficient, as that it is made by the oaths of the proper and prescribed number of witnesses to the necessary facts, the commissioner cannot disallow the certificate or refuse to issue a patent thereon because the proof is not satisfactory to his mind, or because it is suggested to him that it is false. The law devolves the determination of that question on the register and receiver (R. S., § 2263), and it can only come before the commissioner on an appeal from their decision by a party to a contest before them

When a certificate of purchase has been issued to a pre-emptor in due form, and no appeal has been taken from the decision or action of the register and receiver, the land described in the certificate becomes "the property of the pre-emptor." He has the equitable title thereto, and has a right to the legal one as soon as the patent can issue in the due course of proceeding. And he can dispose of the same and pass his interest therein, as if the purchase had been made from a private person. Carroll v Safford, 3 How., 460; Myers v Croft, 13 Wall., 291; Camp v Smith, 2 Minn 155; Cornelius v Kessel, 58 Wis., 237; Bull v Stiles, 35 Ill., 409; Stillman v King, 36 Iowa, 207; Moyer v McCullough, 1 Ind., 339

In Carroll v Safford, it was ruled, that land held under a certificate of purchase from the United States land office, was subject to state taxation as the property of the purchaser. In delivering the opinion of the court Mr Justice McLean said: "When the land was purchased and paid for it was no longer the property of the United States but of the purchaser. He held it for a final certificate which could not be cancelled by the United States than a patent. It is true, if the land had been previously sold, the United States or reserved from sale, the certificate or patent might be recalled by the United States as having been issued through mistake. In this respect there is no difference between the certificate holder and the patentee."

In Myers v Croft, 13 Wall., 291 [illegible], 530, it was held that a patent, issued by the land department [illegible] within the scope of its authority [illegible] the legal title to the land, and all control of the executive department of the government over the title thereafter ceases. That if any wrong has been done to the United States the courts of justice are open to it, as in the case of individuals to have redress by cancellation of the patent or reconveyance of the land

But whether a final certificate or certificate of purchase issued in due form to a pre-emptor or other purchaser of public land by the register and receiver of a local land office, is within this rule, subject to the right of the commissioner or secretary to modify or set the same aside upon a direct appeal to either of them, the supreme court has not decided, that I am aware of. The cases of Lytle v Arkansas, 9 How., 314, Garland v Wynn, 20 How., 6, and Hughes v Underhill, 1 Black, 316, have been cited and considered, but however they may bear on the question they are not in my judgment decisive of it.

To my mind the certificate of purchase subject to the condition mentioned, is within the reason of the rule laid down in Moore v Robbins, in the case of a patent. The issue of a patent or final conveyance on such a certificate is a mere ministerial act, of which the purchaser, in the case of private parties, might compel the performance

Several of the state courts have decided that the certificate of purchase, when issued in due form for land subject to entry, is beyond the power of the commissioner, otherwise than on a direct appeal from the register and receiver

In Perry v O'Hanlon, 11 Mo., 585, the supreme court of Missouri held that a cancellation of a pre-emption certificate by the commissioner was a nullity. To the same effect is the ruling in Bull v Stiles, 35 Ill., 304, Cornelius v Kessel, 58 Wis., [illegible]

The statement in the answer as to the time and manner of instituting the alleged contest with Webb, seems purposely obscure

The hearing therein, before the register and receiver appears to have been had in January, 1883, while it appears from a notice signed by the register of Webb's application to make final proof, addressed to Ewing at "Rio Vista, California," and annexed to a written brief filed by him herein, that he was living in California as late as August 1882. So that instead of being soon after, it must have been more than a year after the certificate was issued to Webb that Ewing returned to Oregon and applied for leave to contest the former's entry

But assuming, as I do, that the proceeding before the register and receiver was had on the direction of the commissioner without the authority of law, the cancellation of Webb's certificate of purchase and Ewing's subsequent entry of the premises under the homestead law, are mere nullities. This being so, the exceptions for impertinence are well taken. The matter embraced in them is altogether immaterial, and not a defense to the relief sought by the bill

Neither does it appear from Ewing's answer that the second or changed filing of December 4, 1876, was for the land in question. The allegation is that on that day, with the consent of the register and receiver, he changed his declaratory statement, but how much or wherein is not stated. In the opinion of the secretary, which is annexed to the answer as an exhibit, however, it crops out incidentally, that the change consisted in throwing out the southwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of the section and adding thereto lots six and seven of the same. Nothing definite can be ascertained from this, without reference to the plat of the public survey of the section, from which it appears that the boundary line of the Umatilla reservation cuts off the southeast corner of it, leaving the southeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ a mere fraction containing [illegible] acres and known as lot six and the north east ¼ of the southeast ¼, also a fraction, containing [illegible] acres, and known as lot seven

Practically, then, the second or changed Ewing statement includes three of the four forty acre tracts included in Webb's purchase, and lot six of the same section. Whether this was "a second declaration for another tract" within the prohibition contained in § 2261 of the revised statutes is a question. Certainly it was not for the same tract as the first filing, though not wholly for "another" or different one

On the argument counsel for the plaintiff laid great stress on the fact, as he assumed it to be, that he was a purchaser in good faith for a valuable consideration, claiming that as the defendant had not answered the allegation of the bill to that effect, it was admitted to be true. But such is not the rule in equity pleading, though it would be very convenient if it were so. An allegation in a bill which is neither admitted nor denied by the answer, is still only an allegation, and must be proved before the plaintiff can have any relief based on it. If he wishes to prove it by the answer of the defendant, he can compel the latter to testify upon the point, by excepting to the answer for insufficiency

The exception made in § 2262 of the Revised Statutes in favor of a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration from a person holding a certificate of purchase under the pre-emption law is only against the forfeiture of the land denounced by that section, on account of the falsity of the oath thereby required of the settler as to his right to enter land under the pre-emption law and his purpose in doing so

But in this case it was alleged that the preemptor never complied with the law as to residence, improvement and cultivation, and that the certificate of purchase was issued to him upon false or insufficient proofs of these facts. To such a case § 2262 does not appear applicable.

But at common law where a party obtaining a conveyance of real property by a fraud practiced upon the grantor conveys the same to a third person who buys in good faith and for a valuable consideration the latter will hold the property purged of the fraud. Fletcher v Peck, 6 Cranch 133; Somes v Brewer, 2 Pick 184; Deputy v Stapleford, 19 Cal., [illegible]; Story's [illegible] J., § 436; 2 Wait R. P., [illegible]

And in U S vs Minor, lately decided by the supreme court (5 S. C. Reporter, 836), it is said that when a person obtains a patent for land under the preemption law by fraud and perjury, it is enough to hold that it conveys the legal title, and it would be going quite too far to say that it cannot be assailed by a proceeding in equity, and set aside as void if the fraud is proved *and the* [illegible]

But whether the [illegible] a purchaser [illegible] a preemptor after entry and before patent issues may be a question. [illegible] regarding the sale of the land, however, as completed when the proof of compliance with the law is made to the satisfaction of the agents of the vendor—the register and the receiver—and the purchase price paid to them, my impression is that an innocent purchaser for a valuable consideration from the party having the certificate of purchase takes the land and the right to the patent, purged of any fraud that may have been committed by his grantor in obtaining such certificate

Of course, where the invalidity of the certificate is apparent on its face or is a matter of law, of which all persons are presumed to have knowledge, the purchaser would take with notice of such invalidity and be bound by it accordingly

But be this as it may, my conclusion is that a certificate of purchase issued in due form in favor of a pre-emptor, for land subject to entry under the pre-emption law, can not be cancelled or set aside by the land department for alleged fraud in obtaining it, and that in such case the government must seek redress in the courts, where the matter may be heard and determined according to the law applicable to the rights of individuals, under like circumstances

The right of a party holding a certificate of purchase of public land and that of his grantee, is a right in and to property of which neither of them can or ought to be deprived without due process of law

The exceptions to the answer are all well taken.

Mr *John I Lafferty* and Mr *J M Howe* for the plaintiff

Mr *James I [illegible]* for the defendant

Leo Hartman tells James Redpath that out of three thousand men and women whom he knew personally, enrolled in the revolutionary ranks between 1876 and 1878, nearly all have been killed or sentenced to hard labor in Siberian mines. "I know," said Hartman, "of only two that are alive. By alive," he explained, "I mean free—not in prison." Revolutionists once in a Russian prison are the same as dead.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

Delivered by President Ellis of the Pacific University

Subject Duty

[illegible] all the things that are commanded you, say [illegible] which it was our duty to do

My theme for this occasion is Duty. I'm sorry that the word has a harsh sound. It is my ambition to make it musical to your ear. Duty wooes us with substantial charms. It rewards with fadeless crowns and enduring riches.

Perhaps there is occasion that we be at pains to understand this matter. A week ago walking home from church a gentleman, wholly devoid of narrow and bigoted notions of conduct, said to me that this is a frivolous age. Of course I think he is right in his view. I do agree with him. It is also true that we may say good things, some most excellent things of this age. This friend and I are not soured in our sympathies and do not look at things with reference to this age from which we see the [illegible]. We see and freely acknowledge the seriousness, the earnestness and the devotion which, while quieter and better behaved than frivolity, carry the world onward and upward. On the other hand while we recognize with much delight the high merits of this age we are not blind to its follies and its sins. Therefore we see and charge against it that one of its prominent characteristics is frivolousness. It would take much less than an hour to substantiate the charge with convincing proofs. But this is out of the present line of discussion. However it is because of this frivolousness that I think it proper to magnify duty and make it honorable in this present quiet age. Duty is inevitable. I will not say it is unavoidable, for it is easy to evade it. But evasion of it does not dethrone and remove it from our lives. It abides permanently in most regal authority and makes daily and hourly claim upon both thought and action. Duty is one of the truly heroic words. Every heroic age has been an age of duty-doing.

Still on the lips of the voice of God sings [illegible] of duty which is not [illegible] fancy, but the everlasting truth. So Mazzini understood it when struggling for the liberty of his country, he wrote that "every mission constitutes a pledge of duty. Every man is bound to consecrate his every faculty to its fulfillment. He will derive his rule of action from the profound conviction of that duty." In the [illegible] of duty belong such words as ought and oughtness, obligation, responsibility, accountability, law, morals, right and wrong and conscience. Duty is only another term for moral science which fills and pervades the whole of life, as the atmosphere covers the world, filling every void, bearing with steady pressure downward, outward, upward at every point of every object, great and small alike. This pressure of atmosphere over the world exactly figures the pressure of duty in human life. In the world nothing is too small or too large to escape the atmosphere. So in life every thought, every action is within the kingdom of duty. When the tides from the sea flow in upon the shore they do not stop at the broad open beach. They find their way up rivers into great bays and far extending inlets. And still the tide keeps on, filling every little channel that empties into tidewater, seeking out and flooding the thousands of recesses hidden away along all the shores of creek, river and bay. You may travel for miles and miles along these shores and everywhere hear the ripple of the tide persistently washing up about the roots of trees, fallen timbers, tufts of grass and sod, solitary stones, worn rocks, and earth channeled, hollowed and scooped out after many patterns by the water. You will be surprised, and wonder again and again to find into what infinite numbers of small and remote cavities and vacancies the tide reaches; you cannot count them if you would, yet the tide runs into them all, completely flooding them, as naturally and easily as it breaks upon the open ocean shore. I wish to-day to put a persuasive voice into this great, generous, all pervading ocean tide that may speak to you of duty. Flowing into life from the vast surrounding ocean of infinity breaks constantly the tide of duty. There is this difference: the duty tide unlike the ocean tide, never ebbs. And this difference also: nothing in life rises above the duty tide as many things along the shore rise above the ocean tide.

May not this reflection make us deeply thoughtful that life is surrounded by such an infinite and wonderful ocean that from its vast bosom the tide of duty always flows full and strong and knows no ebb and that it reaches and pervades all the remotest and minutest recesses of heart and conduct. They that listen hear the ripple of duty away up in the hidden chambers of the soul and on in the far and secluded actions and habits of life. The tide of duty pervades the secrecies and privacies no less than the more social and public interests and activities. Duty floods our life. James Anthony Froude states it in this way: "In common things the law of sacrifice takes the form of positive duty." In these words the historian and essayist carries the thought to a higher plane than the preacher—he not only affirms duty in common things but presses it to the pitch of sacrifice even in our least affairs. With such voluntary and unprofessional sanction you will not be so ready to accuse me of extravagance in asserting that duty is as all-embracing and all-pervading as atmosphere and tide. Let none of us draw back as if it were a hard saying. Duty is not hard. If it seems so there is danger. For we can easily reject its commands, but duty never forgets the violation. I have read over and over this sentence till it lives in my memory: "He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw, when he may have forgotten its cause." That sentence is my key to many and many a failure. People want to succeed, but do not, and cannot understand it. They may whine and complain bitterly, or be angry and blame somebody severely, and only make matters worse. Few misfortunes are more melancholy and pathetic than failure on account of violated duty, when the offense has gone out of mind. Disappointment mingles gall in their cup of expected delight, and they wonder why it is so. It is violated duty's penalty. Transgressors have short memories, but because they forget is no sign that the deed disappears from the faithful record of the life. They may weave away, but the broken threads will show, and certainly discount the fabric in this market, where sooner or later duty determines value.

But it does not help matters when the transgressor does not forget the offense to duty that blights the after years. Of the many things I see as I go about some one scene here and there impresses itself with peculiar distinctness. One of these scenes recurs to me in this connection. It was on the streets of our state capital. Because it is a sample of a not uncommon experience I recite it. It was a young wife in company with an intoxicated husband. Her sensitiveness to the shame and degradation was probably what so vividly burned the scene into my memory. How she shrank from the beastly companionship! Her silent agony she could not conceal. There was no hiding of her deep humiliation. Her very heartache expressed itself in every feature and every action. Manifestly she was unused to such things. And at that time she had not seen it often enough to harden her nature into helpless and hopeless endurance. Though she had the heartache she was not as yet heart-broken. I do not know what has happened since. Since then heartache may have broken her heart altogether. She may now be in her grave, or worse, the living victim of a sot. But then she was proud spirited and angry, and my hope has been that she got him home and flogged him sober, and made him sign the pledge under the lash. For I believe in the woman's right of a wife to flog a drunken husband every time he drinks till he quits. But there is a far better article in my creed than that. I believe in a girl's queenly right not to fool with and marry a fast young man. She is false to her womanly duty in such associations—she breaks not single threads but the very woof of her life, so that the loom yields only shreds and tatters. Yes, but the young man is gay and stylish and such good company. There's nothing poky about the fast young man—he just suits. Well, then take him. I am not sure that ladies who think so deserve anything better. It's the best fortune that ever befalls them when [illegible] with the ladies who incline to the fast young man. If the latter just suits, then take him, but take with him him any amount of neglect, shame, sorrow, misery and ruin. For I know that duty denounces judgment with authority. And duty declares that women of character who associate with men without strict requirement as to character in them are tripping gaily along in by-paths that hurry them out upon wide wastes of wretchedness, from which I insist upon wholly divesting it of every syllable of law as applied to methods and processes in nature. We are to think now of law as prescribing and regulating intelligent voluntary conduct. And in this sense I desire to affirm that duty is the sole adequate ground of all rightful constitutional, enacted and common law in the world. If there be no duty then all civil law is usurpation and has no right to be. Law is enacted and enforced on the grounded presumption of duty, and without duty there is not a valid law in any constitution, or statute book, or code in existence. And beyond this if there is not duty, there is no right and wrong. Moral distinctions fail. Evil is good—good is evil. Things and actions and persons are all alike. We act the fool when we blame or praise. And just this confounding of good and evil has been going on, and is sweeping onward now with floodlike violence, because we have been increasingly false to duty. And in this line of thinking I am bringing you to a position where we can stand and touch the most appalling themes of time and destiny. Treachery and treason to duty are what make the coming judgment and perdition of ungodly men appear vague or improbable. In heroic eras when moral earnestness exalts and enthrones duty, men do not doubt or question the fearful visitation of retribution upon sin, and sinning and sinners. If there is duty then there is right and wrong and the difference between them is utterly infinite, and the gulf between is bridgeless and absolutely impassable in the nature of things which Almighty God could not change if he would.

This effeminate estimate of duty is struggling hard to wipe out the distinction between loyalty and disloyalty. Twenty years ago the mills of the avenging gods were grinding and crushing us between the upper and nether millstones of war on this question. But to-day a mock charity goes abroad sneering at duty, telling it on every hand that after all it was only a trifling misunderstanding, that there was little or no difference, that one side was neither better nor worse than the other. Where are we on these rapids of moral chaos when such a horrible lie calls itself truth and smiles bravely in the face of a million men slain and millions of treasure poured out for loyalty! Away with such charity, or calamity tenfold worse than war will scourge us to the very verge of ruin. We have peace in this country on any other upon the basis of common loyalty to righteous government and not otherwise

It is not what anybody thinks to be right that is right. That only is right which is right independently of any man's thinking. It is our imperative business to find out what the right is and the surest way is to do duty. As George Eliot says in Daniel Deronda: "The reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another." Faithfulness to duty is the path that thus grows brighter and brighter unto the perfect sunrise of God's eternal day of reward

CLOSING REMARKS TO THE GRADUATES

In the last of this great theme I gladly address some words directly to the members of our present graduating class

1 It is fitting that I call your attention to those remarkable words in which Christ upbraided the unbelieving cities of his time, warning them that it should be more tolerable for Tyre and Sidon and Sodom than for them because they sinned against greater light. Your education augments your duty

2 But you have a natural desire for pleasure, happiness beauty. Right. It is a God implanted desire. But be sure you find your pleasure, happiness and beauty by the patient path of duty. Beauty found in violation of duty will turn into nameless shapes of ugliness and a destroying fiend in the end

3 The tide of duty flows in answer to divine attraction from beyond moon and sun and stars. Carlyle said that from Paris eternity was not visible and, therefore, violence filled the city with all the horrors of wild and raging passion. Bancroft said of the Pilgrims, that while their feet trod the wilderness, they carried their hearts in the skies, and, therefore, under their tread the wilderness burst into the bloom and fruitage of pure church, free state and human rights inalienable. May I charge you to carry your hearts constantly within these high divine attractions to duty

4 The lesson of duty is the best lesson possible to you. All your learning is vain if you fail to learn the lesson of your personal duty

5 In learning this supreme lesson conscience is to have powerful play. But (if I may bring up here some of your class-room instruction) conscience is no magician to inform us of duty without effort. People so often think that because conscience does not tell them that a thing is wrong, it is therefore right. Laziness originates that sort of a conscience. Many people debate as to how conscience is a guide. I do not hesitate to say that conscience is not a guide. Are we then lost and without a guide to duty in this wilderness? By no means. But our guide in duty, as in everything else, is our rational intelligence. Conscience does three things. First, it tells us to find out duty; second, to do duty, and third, it approves and applauds the duty done. Lazy people like to make conscience out a guide, for then they will have little to do. But in learning the lesson of your duty your rational intelligence is your guide, which your conscience commands you to put to diligent use. Obey conscience in the use of your intelligence to find out duty and you will find it; then obey conscience in doing the duty and conscience will flood your lives with the pleasures of approval unspeakably transcending any and all the fleeting pleasures gotten through disloyalty to duty

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